



THE NASIG NEWSLETTER

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PRESIDENT'S CORNER

Steve Oberg, NASIG President

NASIG FLAVORS

Greetings to you all! It is my great privilege to serve you as president of NASIG for the next year. With that job comes the opportunity to dialogue with you in this column on organizational issues and prospects that I think you should know about.

During the recent conference at the University of Colorado at Boulder (some photos are included in the NASIGWeb version of this [Newsletter](#) issue), I had the opportunity to spend much of the time listening to and talking with many of you. That conference also provided another opportunity to observe NASIG "in action." It was an experience I thoroughly enjoyed, and it brought home to me once again that NASIG excels because of certain key characteristics of its members. My first column focuses on three of those characteristics: volunteerism, mentoring, and outreach. I've decided to call these characteristics "NASIG flavors."*

Volunteerism

Over the years, quite a lot has been said and written about the role volunteers play in our organization, but it never hurts to highlight this

*Inspiration for using the word "flavor" comes from its use in the world of computing. The flavor concept describes the ability to provide separate interfaces to the same database, with each interface tailored to address the unique needs of different user groups. E.g. for my library's new client-server system, we have a staff OPAC "flavor," an Acquisitions OPAC "flavor," and a public OPAC "flavor."

issue at every opportunity, especially since volunteerism is such a central feature of this organization. The high level of volunteer effort within NASIG is one of the main things that sets us apart from other library-related organizations and is a critical ingredient to ongoing success in fulfilling our organizational goals as set forth in the NASIG 2000 Strategic Plan, available at: <http://nasig.ils.unc.edu/public/nasig2000.html>.

Those of you who were able to attend the recent Boulder conference saw the volunteer ethic at its most visible. The program doesn't just fall into place, and the local conference arrangements don't just happen. It takes incredible effort and dedication on the part of volunteers who spend 12-18 months on the effort to create a good conference experience.

The starting point for this volunteer effort is the annual committee appointment process. Earlier this year, I issued a call for volunteers who were interested in serving on NASIG committees. I was very pleased to receive 58 committee volunteer forms in response — a number that compares very favorably with the number of forms received in previous years. The variety of interests and depth of experience detailed in these applications was impressive, and it was also good to see a significant proportion of “new blood” represented. My sincere thanks go to everyone who submitted a committee volunteer form.

I worked hard to place as many of you as possible on committees that were of interest to you, taking into consideration your skills and abilities, and matching them as closely as possible to the needs of the various committees. However, demand exceeded supply; that is, there were more volunteers than available openings on NASIG committees. As a result, unfortunately, **some** of you who volunteered were not appointed to a committee. If you were one of those who was not appointed this year, I strongly encourage you to apply again next year. Keep on trying! If you did not apply this year for whatever reason, I strongly urge you to consider volunteering for next year. While the number of applicants this year was high, it still is a very small proportion of NASIG's total membership. We need all the volunteers we can get. Based on my experience with sorting through these

forms, here are some common sense pointers about this process:

1. Send in a complete volunteer form by the stated deadline (April 1). Late forms are either rejected outright or receive only secondary consideration.
2. Take the time to clearly describe why you want to participate in a particular committee. Related skills and abilities are important, but obvious interest, eagerness to learn, and willingness to do the necessary work are also important attributes.
3. Be flexible. I particularly appreciated those of you who stated on your form that while you were interested in serving on **two** or three specific committees, you were willing to serve in any capacity.
4. If you are already on a committee and your appointment term is up for renewal, be sure to **fill** out a volunteer form. Do not assume that your appointment will be automatically renewed.
5. If you are interested in a committee appointment but know that you cannot make it to the annual conference, fill out a form anyway. There is no longer a requirement that you be willing to attending the committee's meeting at the annual conference in order to be considered for appointment.

The committee volunteer form is available on p. 21 of the 1998 NASIG Membership Directory as well as on NASIGWeb at <http://nasig.ils.unc.edu/members/volunteer.form.980401.html>. If you are interested in volunteering, or you have further questions about what being a volunteer for NASIG involves, please feel free to contact me or Dan Tonkery, Vice President/President-Elect.

Mentoring

NASIG is an organization of mentors. I know this because mentors have played a critical role in my professional development over the past several years, beginning at the time when I came to my first NASIG conference at Trinity University in 1991 as a student grant recipient. I am sure that many of you have had a similar experience. Mentors are those who are willing to share their time and expertise with you, to give advice and counsel, and to push you in new

directions. They are especially needed at this particular time in the serials profession, when the issues facing us are rapidly changing and growing in complexity, and when the pool of persons interested in serials work appears to be shrinking.

NASIG provides a number of opportunities to be mentored or to serve as a mentor, including the Continuing Education Committee's Mentor Program and First-Timer's Reception held at the annual conference. A tremendous amount of mentoring effort also goes into the awards program administered by the Awards and Recognition Committee. And there are other, more informal mentoring opportunities, for instance between incoming and **outgoing** committee chairs, and in contacts between NASIG members. I participated for the first time in the Mentor Program at the Boulder conference. My assigned mentee was a paraprofessional serials cataloger attending a NASIG conference for the first time. We had a great time talking about serials cataloging issues, the conference experience, what NASIG is about, work situations, etc. For me, this interaction was one of the highlights of the entire conference.

Another highlight of the Boulder conference was a preconference on leadership development, intended to be the inaugural session in a series of further learning opportunities for NASIG members on aspects of personal and professional leadership. In that session, each attendee learned more about his or her individual leadership style, and how it relates to or interacts with other leadership styles. Look for further sessions to be announced in coming months and plan to participate. In the meantime, if you are interested in developing into a leader, my advice would be to seek out a mentor. Speaking from my own experience, mentoring is critical to leadership development within NASIG as well as within the profession as a whole.

Outreach

NASIG provides a big tent, supporting a wide spectrum of groups including publishers, database producers, bindery representatives, subscription vendors, and of course, librarians. These groups are served in a number of ways, including representation on various committees

and task forces, as well as by inclusion of suitable programming in NASIG conferences. We attract a diverse group of attendees and members because our programs, while serials-focused, provide a "big picture" view of what is going on in a number of related fields including information technology, publishing, and scholarly communication in general. There are few other organizations that do a better job of providing this "big picture" view and which bring together such a diverse group of constituents to debate and learn more about current issues.

While our overall membership numbers remain strong, there are other constituents we need to reach out to and ensure that they have a place within NASIG. We currently have too few Mexican colleagues who are actively involved in NASIG. The number of Canadian members is also relatively low. The Regional Councils and Membership Committee and Continuing Education Committee are spearheading efforts that will help to spread the word about NASIG in these geographic areas. We would also benefit from greater representation by library systems vendors in NASIG programs and initiatives. At the Boulder conference I was impressed by meeting a large number of paraprofessional serials staff. They were able to come because we provide an accessible location as well as an affordable conference experience and because we have a reputation as one of the most beneficial conferences out there. Their participation is most welcome. Due to the efforts of Marsha Bennett and others, progress is also being made by public library colleagues in becoming more involved in NASIG, judging by the lively discussion at the public libraries network node in Boulder. Another critical community where we need more exposure is in schools of library and information science. A Task Force on Library School Outreach was formed earlier this year to address that need and will hopefully submit recommendations to the Executive Board in November for the fall Board meeting.

These are only some of the NASIG flavors which feed into our current work and future plans. There are many more flavors to choose from; perhaps I will be able to describe some of them in future columns. In the meantime, take your pick as to which flavor you like best.

NASIG EXECUTIVE BOARD MINUTES

Connie Foster, NASIG Secretary

Date, Time: June 17, 1998, 8:30 a.m.-5:30 p.m

Place: University of Colorado, Boulder

Attending:

Susan Davis, President
Steve Oberg, Vice-President/Pres. Elect
Beverley Geer, Past President
Connie Foster, Secretary
Gerry Williams, Treasurer

Jean Callaghan
Eleanor Cook
Ann Ercelawn
Carol Pitts Diedrichs
Jim Mouw
Fran Wilkinson

Guests: Maggie Rioux, Margaret Mering, Dan Tonkery, Incoming Board members: Maggie Horn, NASIG Newsletter Editor; Steve Savage, incoming Editor; Pat Wallace and Wendy Baia. 1998 Conference Planning Committee: Judy Luther, Mike Markwith, Marjorie Wilhite, 1998 Program Planning Committee

WELCOME and INTRODUCTIONS

S. Davis called the meeting to order at 8:30 a.m. in Norlin Library N410. She welcomed Board members and introduced guests and incoming Board members.

1.0 CONFERENCE PLANNING COMMITTEE

P. Wallace asked for conference souvenir pricing recommendations which take into consideration city taxes. She also wanted suggestions for tipping bus drivers for special events. The Board provided advice based on prior years. She then reviewed the alcohol regulations for special events and asked that Board members serve as roving ambassadors for defined areas beyond which alcohol may not be carried.

She reported that conference registration as of June 16 was 677, with 194 commuters and requests for 319 single rooms and 161 doubles: leadership preconference enrollment 48; HTML, 71. Two buses are scheduled for the Rocky Mountain Park tour; 12 people to Denver, 11 to Casino. Conference handouts at this time are 140 requests. She distributed a list of volunteers assigned to collect handouts at each workshop and concurrent and to assist as needed. W. Baia announced the availability of a campus handicapped accessible mini-bus for campus transportation.

2.0 APPROVAL OF MINUTES

The minutes of the January 8-9, 1998, Board meeting were approved.

3.0 SECRETARY'S REPORT

3.1 C. Foster distributed 1998/1999 rosters and left stationery and membership brochures for immediate use. (See also 3.4)

3.2 C. Foster compiled the following Board decisions since the January meeting for inclusion in the minutes:

a. Authorized a donation of \$50 to the Youth Chorus of New York in memory of Sue Malawski Swanson, NASIG professional liaison and long-time member who contributed to the Strategic Plan and other NASIG activities and programs. Her daughter Jessica is a chorus member.

b. Approved a request by the Nominations & Elections Committee to put complete candidate profiles on NASIGWeb and only mail abbreviated profiles with the ballot, provided that a member can request a printed copy of the unabridged profiles. This action will reduce bulk and mailing costs.

c. Agreed to pay Haworth to index the 1997 NASIG Proceedings.

d. Decided to put the Board minutes, beginning with the January 1998 meeting, the Proceedings

Manual, and eventually all committee manuals on NASIGWeb.

e. Endorsed co-sponsoring with CONSER and ALCTS a survey to assess serials cataloging training needs that will lead to the development of a formal serials training program under the aegis of CONSER.

f. Approved Steve Savage as incoming NASIG Newsletter Editor (2-year term) and Marilyn Fletcher as NASIG Archivist (3-year term), effective after the annual 1998 conference.

g. Approved financial support for Jeff Bullington, NASIG Proceedings team, and Meg Mering, incoming NASIG Secretary, to attend HTML preconference in June.

h. Endorsed RC&M proposal for 13 traveling displays for each region plus one for the NASIG publicist at average cost of \$80 per display.

i. Approved the Vice-president using staggered terms for new members of the Finance Committee per Bylaws VI, Section 3.

j. Agreed to recognize CONSER's 25th anniversary with a congratulatory acknowledgment in the NASIG Newsletter and with an official motion at the business meeting to send a congratulatory letter to CONSER from NASIG.

k. Approved Carnegie Mellon as the June 10-13, 1999, conference site.

l. Sent flowers to Crystal Graham and Elaine Rast, who were ill and unable to attend the conference.

3.3 C. Foster reported that Jean Hiron, NASIG/CONSER professional liaison, will write an article for the September Newsletter and that Marsha Bennett, NASIG Public Libraries liaison, will facilitate a networking node on Saturday afternoon for colleagues from public libraries.

3.4 J. Mouw clarified that we would revise the English membership brochure now since more copies are needed but that the French and Spanish versions would not be changed until supplies are depleted or unless significant revisions occur to the English version.

C. Foster reviewed a request from Haworth for a special insert in the Newsletter, which contained more than just NASIG Proceedings. S. Savage requested that he be allowed to review content of such inserts. Discussion followed about what NASIG Proceedings publicity information from

Haworth should be displayed at the annual conference.

DECISION: The Board agreed that the Proceedings display at the annual conference would include only bound volumes of the most recent Proceedings and order forms for all past and current volumes.

ACTION: C. Foster will reply to Haworth about the request for an insert to the Newsletter and suggest a more focused sample.

DATE: Immediately after the conference

D. Tonkery reminded the Board that the President needs to request from Haworth an honorarium statement and invoice for the 1997 Indexer.

ACTION: S. Oberg will request from Haworth the honorarium for conference Proceedings and the bill for the 1997 indexer services.

DATE: Immediately after the 1998 conference.

4.0 TREASURERS REPORT

4.1 G. Williams indicated that the Michigan conference earned a **surplus** of \$14,463.98. NASIG's total assets are \$322,238.07, with an operating budget of \$104,000 and \$20,084 expended to date. The Board noted that significant expenses like the print Directory, fall Newsletters, and fall Board meeting are still outstanding commitments against this budget.

4.2 G. Williams stated that the Boulder conference budget is \$201,112, with expenses to date of \$166,000. She observed that Colorado is an expensive site with more insurance, **city** taxes, and other fees. She explained the **difficulties** in getting insurance without having a permanent headquarters for the organization but Travelers Insurance Company has been willing to underwrite the group so far. For this conference we had to add property insurance for rental of a-v equipment.

4.3 Membership income from July 1, 1997-May 29, 1998, was \$24,377.08. We have 1,213 paid members from July 1, 1997-present. Of those, 33 are public librarians, 72 publishers, 94 subscription agents, 15 book vendors, but the vast majority remains librarians from universities, medical, corporate, law, and special libraries.

The Treasurer is reactivating the Finance Committee to examine investment strategies and other financial matters. She reminded everyone that she would be unavailable for 3 weeks after the conference and urged everyone to submit reimbursement requests within 4 days immediately following the conference if checks were needed.

5.0 SITE SELECTION

5.1 J. Callaghan reported on the site visit to Carnegie Mellon University (CMU) with C. Diedrichs and S. Oberg. Denise Novak and Alice Bright from CMU's Hunt Library joined the site selection team for discussions with representatives from Special Events, the University Center, and the Housing Office. J. Callaghan handed out a very preliminary budget and list of meetings rooms and rental fees, primarily based on prior conference expenses since detailed projections were not yet available. D. Novak prepared a list of tentative meeting spaces and associated costs to work with in program and conference planning.

5.2 J. Callaghan distributed a Site Selection Planning Calendar with conference dates for ALA and SLA through 2004, and sites to reconsider, consider or eliminate based on a checklist of conference needs. S. Oberg asked F. Wilkinson to assume site selection responsibilities as J. Callaghan's term ends and to begin confirmation of dates and places for 2000 and 2001.

6.0 PUBLICATIONS PROGRAM TASK FORCE REPORT

C. Diedrichs presented the Publications Program Task Force Report which addressed the charge of examining all current and potential NASIG publications and the possibility of establishing a Publications Committee. The report covered four broad areas of interest: annual conference Proceedings, NASIG Newsletter, stand-alone publications including Membership Directory, and the idea of encouraging and/or procuring publications relevant to NASIG interests and concerns.

ACTION: The Board reaffirmed the recommendation to continue a print version of the Proceedings and agreed to consider

opening the online version to non-NASIG members, subject to Haworth negotiations; reaffirmed that the print version of the Membership Directory be continued for the foreseeable future; and reaffirmed that the Directory and Newsletter remain restricted to members only.

ACTION: The Board approved the primary recommendation of the Task Force to create a Publications Committee as a new standing committee to serve in a mentoring and consulting capacity rather than as the direct instigator of new publications.

DATE: S. Oberg will draft a committee description and appoint members to this new committee as soon as possible after the June conference and by the Fall Board meeting.

The Board discharged the Task Force and thanked all the members for their thorough report. Ladd Brown, Chair, assisted by Leslie Horner Button (University of Massachusetts, Amherst), Mary Fugle (Elsevier), Maggie Rioux (Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution), Steve Savage, (Wayne State University), Mary Ann Sheble (University of Detroit), and Board Liaison Carol Diedrichs (Ohio State).

7.0 ADDITIONAL TASK FORCE REPORTS

7.1 Archives (See 9.1)

7.2 Conference Planning Manual

F. Wilkinson reviewed the latest revisions to the Conference Planning Committee manual. The manual only lacks a sample voucher form, financial guidelines, a-v schedule, conference receipt and acknowledgment form. P. Wallace will also send updates based on the current conference and forward to D. Novak in disk and paper formats.

7.3 Program Planning Manual

C. Diedrichs said that the Program Planning manual is still in progress and that various outlines and procedures exist. S. Davis suggested that she and some other volunteers, possibly Cindy Hepfer and Sandy Gurshman, will work on a more complete draft by August 1; then perhaps the 1998 Co-Chairs can further refine for the 2000 PPC.

ACTION/DATE: S. Davis, C. Hepfer and others will prepare an expanded draft of the PPC manual by August 1, 1998, for the 1999 PPC to use.

7.4 Outreach to Library Schools

C. Diedrichs said that there was no progress on the task force due to other commitments by committee members. The Board requested that she contact the Chair and request a report by the Fall meeting. Committee members are Kat McGrath (Chair) Judy Irvin, Judy Johnston, Ann O'Neill, Tracy Remington. and Kay Teel.

ACTION/DATE: C. Diedrichs will advise the Task Force of a report due by the Fall 1998 Board meeting.

7.5 Task Force to Study Cooperative Efforts

The detailed task force report examined opportunities for cooperative efforts with ALCTS Serials Section, Canadian Library Association, Canadian SISAC, Association of American University Presses (AAUP), Society of Scholarly Publications (SSP), American Association of Law Libraries (AALL), Medical Library Association (MLA), Special Library Association (SLA), Public Library Association (PLA), SISAC, and American Society for Information Science (ASIS). E. Cook acknowledged the diligent work accomplished by the Task Force to Study Cooperative Efforts—Chair Michele Crump (University of Florida), Mary Buttner (Stanford University Medical Center), Betty Landesman (George Washington University), Pamela Morgan (Memorial University of Newfoundland), and Marla Schwartz (American University).

ACTION: E. Cook will forward the report to all committee Chairs for review and implementation ideas, with a particular interest in continuing education opportunities.

DATE: The Board will review in one year.

7.5.1 CONSER/ALCTS/NASIG Training Initiatives

A. Ercelawn shared a report from J. Hiron entitled "Serials Cataloging Cooperative Training

Program Report to PCC (Program for Cooperative Cataloging) Steering Committee." She commented that NASIG's 13 regions are an appealing organizational structure for low-cost, regionally based education opportunities for this initiative. CONSER is also seeking tangible support to develop training materials.

ACTION: The Board affirmed a willingness to provide some financial support to CONSER for training materials, pending further details.

ACTION: A. Ercelawn will share this report with Regional Councils and Membership so they can study the implications and opportunities.

DATE: After the June 1998 conference

8.0 PROGRAM PLANNING COMMITTEE

J. Luther, M. Markwith, and M. Wilhite were present to update information and answer questions regarding speakers and program logistics. J. Luther had no changes in plenary speakers and announced that the concurrent session led by Trisha Davis will also include Dr. Richard Ham, a faculty member at UC-Boulder, and a representative from the publishing community (who was Taissa Kusma from IDEAL-Academic Press).

M. Wilhite noted a few workshop changes and that the near-capacity numbers meant that registrants were often assigned third choices. J. Luther observed that the speakers' meeting will be chaired by S. Davis, who will introduce the Proceedings Editors and Conference Planning Committee's audio-visual coordinator.

ACTION: The Board moved that Conference Planning send a copy of highest ranking workshops to the Continuing Education Committee to review for program possibilities as "the best of NASIG."

DATE: Revisit in one year and see if CEC has been able to use any workshops from the annual conference.

ACTION: E. Cook will share this workshop list with all Committee Chairs by posting it to the Board list first and include background information. Then each Board liaison will forward the list to his/her committees for review and ideas.

9.0 COMMITTEE REPORTS

Annual reports appeared in the June **1998** issue of the Newsletter and were included in the Board packets.

9.1 Archives

B. Geer stated that transition issues are being resolved as the archives go to Marilyn Fletcher at the University of New Mexico.

9.2 Awards & Recognition Committee (A&R)

J. Callaghan announced details of the Marsha Tuttle International Grant, developed by a subcommittee of A&R and chaired by Laurie Sutherland with Anne McKee, Pat Frade, Elizabeth Parang, Debbie Sibley, and Michelle Sitko. The award cycle will be twice per year with deadlines of October **31** and April **30** in lieu of a rolling schedule. The committee will review after one year to see if these deadlines remain viable. F. Wilkinson will be the new Board Liaison. Once approved, the grant guidelines will appear on NASIGWeb.

ACTION: The Board approved the details of the Marcia Tuttle International Grant.

DATE: Implementation and announcement of this grant will occur after the June conference with details posted on NASIGWeb, in the September issue of the Newsletter on NASIG-L, and other appropriate outlets.

Carrie McLean, a student grant recipient, is unable to attend this year's conference because of a family emergency.

ACTION: The Board agreed that Carrie McLean should be invited to attend the **1999** conference as a student grant recipient and that the A&R Committee explore travel options.

DATE: A&R chair will extend the invitation to Carrie McLean as soon as possible.

The Board discussed charging all student grant travel expenses to the corporate card so that no committee members will be unduly burdened with excessive expenses. The Board also discussed effective ways of sharing NASIG communications with student grant and other award recipients.

DECISION: The Board suggested that A&R forward the e-mail addresses of all award recipients to ECC for inclusion on NASIG-L and to Database and Directory for other communications and to ensure more timely receipt of publications rather than waiting for the normal new member procedures.

9.3 Bylaws

A. Ercelawn reported that there were no bylaws changes proposed this year. The committee made final a bylaws balloting procedure and mounted a copy in the committee's NASIGWeb directory.

9.4 Continuing Education Committee (CEC)

S. Oberg commended CEC for a very successful year, reaching many goals for **1998-99**. He observed that the need still exists to strengthen connections with Mexico and for public library programming. He remarked that Marty Gordon supplied **13** "NASIG Welcomes You" banners to RC&M for use in traveling displays at regional conferences and other events.

9.5 Database & Directory Committee (D&D)

A. Ercelawn announced that Rose Robischon is incoming chair of D&D and coordinated the **1998** print version of the Memberships Directory. She acknowledged the success and use of the Web version of the Directory and that the print version will be mailed shortly after the June conference.

9.6 Electronic Communications Committee (ECC)

E. Cook said that ECC is reviewing the current agreement for maintaining NASIG's Website. The agreement with the University of North Carolina School of Information and Library Science (UNC SILS) ends December **31, 1998**. She commented that one of the original reasons for locating the site at a school of library and information science was to attract students to serials and NASIG; however, this has not occurred.

ACTION: ECC will review the service provided by UNC SILS and consider other provider services and contract models.

DATE: ECC will prepare a recommendation for the Board by the Fall 1998 meeting.

DECISION: M. Rioux suggested, and the Board agreed, that NASIG register its own domain name to have an address independent of the service site.

ACTION: ECC will pursue the registration of a domain name for NASIG.

DATE: ASAP

10.0 NASIG-L

S. Oberg referred to the 1997 Fall meeting when the Board discussed ways to enhance member communication beyond official business, such as letters to the editor/president. Since NASIG-L is a moderated list, any changes create additional work and policy issues for ECC committee members.

ACTION: **S.** Oberg will appoint a working group to study expanding the scope of NASIG-L, and options, issues, and guidelines for NASIG-L.

DATE: The working group will prepare a report by the Fall 1998 Board meeting, or sooner.

11.0 1998/99 COMMITTEE AND LIAISON APPOINTMENTS

S. Oberg distributed the roster of committee members for 1998/99 with Board liaisons. 58 volunteers completed forms. After consultation with **S.** Davis and D. Tonkery, **S.** Oberg revised the committee volunteer form. He encouraged the new Board liaisons to initiate transition to new committees and reminded the 1997/98 liaisons to wrap up business with "old" committees at the conference. He reiterated the difficulty of having ECC change lists to accommodate the timing needed for such transitions.

12.0 NEW COMMITTEE CHAIR ORIENTATION

S. Davis distributed an agenda and materials for the inaugural orientation session for new committee Chairs. The orientation will assist Chairs in leading their groups within established organizational avenues and will ensure consistency of information communicated. **S.** Davis, **S.** Oberg, and Julie Gammon will serve as facilitators.

13.0 COMMITTEE REPORTS (continued from 9.0)

13.7 Evaluation & Assessment Committee (EAC)
S. Oberg noted that Jennifer Marill became Chair in January and that outgoing Chair Beatrice Caraway developed the new committee manual currently used. During March and April, the committee created conference evaluation forms.

13.8 Newsletter

M. Horn and **S.** Savage commented on the overwhelmingly positive responses to the Newsletter survey. M. Horn stated that members continue to want both print and electronic versions and not much production time would be saved by eliminating the print copy. Respondents wanted more member and committee profiles with the primary focus and content on NASIG. M. Horn will become Copy Editor, a new position on the Newsletter Editorial Board.

S. Savage described the production process with an eye toward ongoing analysis of the workflow and implementation of effective changes. He raised questions about the archival role of the

. M. Horn called attention to additional areas to examine: 1) content and editorial policy, 2) size, and 3) more feature columns. **S.** Oberg wondered if additional content could be shifted from print to NASIG-L or to NASIGWeb. **S.** Savage noted that the focus should be on items which at least 75% of respondents indicated they read or wanted to read. He also wants to develop an editorial policy and style sheet. The Board reiterated the need to maintain a subscription code in the database for Newsletter subscriptions that are not part of memberships.

ACTION: The Board requests Database & Directory to assign a code for institutional or other non-member subscribers who want to pay \$25 to receive a Newsletter subscription.

ACTION: The Board asked **S.** Savage to apply for a non-profit mailing permit status for use by the printer and that John Harrison, Distribution Editor, retain a copy.

DATE: ASAP

S. Oberg is the new Liaison to the editorial board. S. Savage will have additional recommendations at the fall Board meeting.

13.9 Nominations & Elections Committee (N&E)

B. Geer reported that Christie Degener is working on revisions to the committee guidelines. She commended the committee for encouraging diversity and broad representation and for the recommendation that former Board members serve on the committee. The Board discussed sharing the slate in advance with candidates and giving vote counts if requested by candidates. The Board also discussed a possible bylaws change to state that N&E members are ineligible for running for office while on the committee.

ACTION: In lieu of a bylaws change, B. Geer recommended, and the Board agreed, that N&E incorporate into their committee charge a statement that N&E committee members are ineligible for office during their term of service.

ACTION: The Board agreed that the slate should be shared with candidates prior to mailing ballots.

ACTION: The Board affirmed that vote counts will not be made public.

13.10 Proceedings

E. Cook showed the proposed new cover for the hardbound version of the 1998 NASIG Proceedings. The Board appreciated the option offered by Haworth and approved the new look. E. Cook expressed appreciation to Charlene Simser and Michael Somers for their service as Editors.

13.11 Regional Councils & Membership (RC&M)

J. Mouw emphasized the progress made on the 13 traveling displays and the committee's goal to review and update the Strategic Plan as it pertains to RC&M. A. Ercelawn, new liaison, encouraged more connection between RC&M and Continuing Education Committee.

13.11.1 Publicist

A. Ercelawn suggested an alternative model to the position of publicist, one similar to that of Archivist, in that the Board needs to clarify further its expectations and be proactive in recruiting a person to promote NASIG. Discussion followed.

ACTION/DATE: After June 13, 1999, the publicist position **will** be reassigned to the Past President, who will assume those responsibilities.

14.0 BUSINESS MEETING PREVIEW

S. Davis distributed the agenda for the business meeting.

15.0 CONSER 25TH ANNIVERSARY

B. Geer and S. Davis composed a tribute from NASIG to CONSER to honor its 25th anniversary. (See Minutes of the Business Meeting for complete text).

ACTION: With an amendment to include CONSER's invaluable documentation, the tribute was approved.

DATE: B. Geer will introduce a motion to approve the tribute at the Friday business meeting and then forward to J. Hirons. if approved.

16.0 CALENDAR

B. Geer requested that she receive any corrections to the planning calendar by July 15, 1998.

17.0 OTHER

The Board discussed key items for a brief secretary's report at the business meeting. S. Oberg announced that the fall Board meeting will be November 13-14, 1998, at Carnegie Mellon University. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

S. Davis thanked the Board members for their service and support over the past year. The meeting adjourned at 5:30 p.m.

NASIG TREASURER'S REPORT

Geraldine Williams

NASIG is currently in good financial shape. NASIG has **1,216** members paid for **1998**. The operating budget is within expected guidelines. The balance sheet currently is:

ASSETS

Checking	\$ 9,356
Savings	\$ 92,194
Investments	\$ 57,440

Total Assets \$ 158,990

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

Liabilities	\$ 0
Equity	\$ 158,990

Total \$ 158,990

Most of our bills paid for the **1998** conference at Boulder are paid. There are only a few outstanding speaker expenses and a few small miscellaneous expenses. As it stands right now:

Conference Income	\$ 216,597
Conference Expenses	\$ 201,847
Total	\$ 14,750

This year the Finance Committee will be looking at investments and more thoroughly examining the expenditures of NASIG during the **1998/99** fiscal year.

LETTERS

[Ed. note: As a result of last Winter's survey, the NASIG Newsletter is proud to present a new feature: Letters. We welcome "Letters to the Editor" or "Letters to the NASIG Membership" which are clearly related to NASIG topics or business.]

APPRECIATION

Dear Friends.

It was a great disappointment that I was unable to attend NASIG in Boulder. I understand I missed a really spectacular gathering. However, the arrival of the many cards, caring words, and

other displays of encouragement that I received were very touching. Thank you so much for your remembering me. I truly appreciated all your sentiments.

Elaine Rast

THANK YOU

[Susan Davis, Past President, recently received the following letter on behalf of NASIG.]

Dear Susan:

As you are aware, our library was devastated by an intensive storm last summer which impacted several hundred thousand volumes, including **18,000** bound journal subscriptions that are the core of our research support for the University. Many individuals and groups have supported us in our rebuilding efforts since the time of the disaster. Since NASIG's annual meeting was held this year at the University of Colorado, near Fort Collins, we worked with the local arrangements committee to set up a welcome area at the time of registration that would enable us to personally thank many of the donors who were attending the NASIG conference.

Two of our staff members, Linda Caster and Joel Rutstein, represented CSU Libraries at the welcome reception, and reported that a large number of registrants visited our display and they were able to thank those who contributed as well as explain to others the consequences of the disaster. They felt the effort was extremely successful and were very pleased by the response.

On behalf of the University Libraries, I would like to personally thank you and the NASIG organization for allowing us to host this event. I would especially recognize the members of the local arrangements committee who took the time from their busy schedule to ensure that we would have a prominent venue for our display, looked after our needs, and personally welcomed us upon arrival. We could not have asked for more gracious hospitality and support.

Yours sincerely,
Camila Alire
Dean of Libraries
Colorado State University

NASIG 13TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE (1998)

BOULDER, COLORADO

PRECONFERENCE: LEADING FROM ANY POSITION: AN ENNEAGRAM WORKSHOP PREPARING LEADERS FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

*John Shannon & Becky Schreiber, partners,
Schreiber Shannon Associates*

Reported by Lisa Rowlinson

Beginning the Workshop with introductory remarks, **John Shannon & Becky Schreiber** put the Enneagram into historical context: originating some 2000 years ago, the modern Enneagram descends from a Sufi oral tradition. Later used by Jesuits and Eastern religions, the Enneagram has been, and is still used as a tool for personal and spiritual development. In the context of this Workshop, Shannon and Schreiber presented the Enneagram as a rich model for professional development. The Enneagram is a personality or psychological-type test, not unlike the Meyers-Briggs type indicator test. However, the Enneagram provides its users with a rich conceptual framework as well as a descriptive vocabulary which allows users to consider both their strengths and, unlike the Meyers-Briggs, also their weaknesses, in terms of a developmental process of becoming an integrated professional.

Workshop attendees were asked to take the Riso-Hudson Enneagram Type Indicator (RHETI) Version 2.0 test (which is available online at: <http://graphics.lcs.mit.edu/~becca/enneagram/rheti/>) prior to the pre-conference. After a fairly thorough description of the 9 Enneatypes (e.g. type 1: the Reformer; type 2: the Helper; type 3: the Motivator; etc.) the approximately 50 workshop attendees gathered into groups based on their main Enneatype. Within the 9 groups, attendees discussed questions concerning the main aspects of that type based on their experience (i.e. What are the basic motivations of that type? Which attributes are "leadership gifts," that is, positive leadership attributes? What is the best way to approach a person of this type?). The remainder of the Workshop consisted of each group sharing its answers and responding to questions from other attendees. This sharing provided insight into the

motivations and needs of individuals of other types. For example, it became clear that persons of type 1, the Reformer, are very concerned with doing their work right (there were several catalogers in this group). As such, they tend to be perfectionists who sometimes overlook the subtle details or niceties of social interactions because of their interest in rationally solving problems. This is contrasted with persons of type 4, the Artist, who in their uniqueness do not see themselves as "rule bound." These creative types are great "out of the box" thinkers and are best at starting projects, although they often lack the discipline to finish them.

In listening to the groups articulate the styles and attributes of their type, perhaps everyone was able to think of people in their workplace who fit the various types. Through this sharing and listening we were given a conceptual framework to consider the working and communication styles of our co-workers (as well as ourselves) which allows us to approach one another in effective ways. One consistent comment to come from each group was the expression of the need or desire to be encouraged, thanked or appreciated for the work they do. This is perhaps a reflection of human nature generally, more than a facet of the Enneatypes specifically.

Before ending, Shannon and Schreiber briefly discussed integrating the other types into one's own in order to become an integrated, or balanced professional. The workshop concluded with a perspective on how we may apply our Enneatype courageously, without the fears that hold us back. The inspiration for this conclusion comes from the ideas put forth by Ira Chaleff in his book: The Courageous Follower: Standing Up To and For Our Leaders.

Over the course of the following days of the conference, I asked several Workshop attendees for their opinions on the pre-conference. Given their responses as well as my own experience, I would say the Enneagram is a very insightful and useful tool and that the pre-conference itself was a success.

OPENING SESSION: ALOHA, BOULDER!

Reported by Ladd Brown

Gavel-wielding NASIG President Susan Davis opened the 13th annual conference in beautiful Mackey Auditorium with the statement that she would rather be with us in Boulder than with her family who were vacationing in Hawaii. (Whether Susan said this to get a hearty round of applause or was trying to convince herself that it was really true was a matter of debate. We won't have a point of reference until NASIG actually meets in Hawaii. *Hint, hint.*) Susan also led the crowd in pledging to meet at least one new person a day, to have fun at the conference, and to swear we would rather be in Boulder than in Hawaii.

Before announcing the award recipients, Davis asked members who have attended all thirteen conferences to stand and be recognized. This so-called "Golden Club" received a well-deserved ovation. The award recipients were all introduced. (*See the June Newsletter for their names.*)

Aware that they were standing between hungry librarians and food, Dean of Libraries James Williams and Vice Chancellor Phil DiStefano delivered their welcome remarks in rapid-fire fashion.

Dean Williams began by describing his favorite bumper sticker: 'All Men ~~Are~~ Idiots and I Married Their King.' He added, "the real king in the marketplace of ideas is content." Much of this content is produced by faculty at academic institutions. The irony is that the institutions must buy back the content in the form of journals and other publications and resources.

With some very disturbing statistics, Williams outlined the shrinking buying-power of academic institutions and blamed the setback on "an inelastic economy for the materials we purchase." The formidable task is to make research and knowledge accessible although the amount of information and the cost of information have both tripled in the last ten years.

In discussing some options to overcome this obstacle, Williams suggested we work with our professors and interested committees to

"disentangle the notions of quality and quantity." He also pointed out the advantages of collective buying and pushed for better, cheaper electronic methods of scholarly communication and distribution. The most important step, Dean Williams voiced, was to collaborate with faculty to "define practical steps that they can take to help effect a solution to the growing crisis in scholarly communication."

Why is it important to know that the University of Colorado is a member of the Big 12 Collegiate Athletic Conference? Because the next speaker, Phil DiStefano, Interim Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs, told us about the Big 12's action agenda on intellectual property management. This agenda focuses on the academic works created by university professors and the promotion and protection of scholarly communication.

DiStefano explained that the action agenda's first point was to make sure the faculty was fully aware of the upward spiral of scholarly information costs. Next, Big 12 faculty and administration must realize "that research universities can no longer afford to build comprehensive library collections." Beleaguered collection managers must ensure that the most-used resources are available to their own faculty.

The third item in the Big 12 action agenda is to suggest that faculty tender articles to society journals, support online publishing, and be curious about pricing tactics of the publishers in their own academic areas of interest. (See SPARC at <http://www.arl.org/spardindex.html>) The last agenda item concerned various resource-sharing strategies and active participation in the Big 12 Plus Libraries Consortium.

The biggest challenge for any Opening Session reporter is taking legible notes when they dim the lights for the "History of the Campus Slide Show." No matter. Professor Emeritus **Al Bartlett**, led us down Buffalo Memory Lane, where we learned about Old Main, the mysterious woman with the child, and where one could find the 120-year-old Temporary Building Number One still standing on the Boulder campus.

Then, it was "aloha" opening session and "aloha" to the Welcome to Colorado Dinner on the Norlin Quad!

MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING

Friday, June 19, 1998

Connie Foster, NASIG Secretary

Welcome, Call to Order, and Introductions

President Susan Davis convened the meeting at 8:30 a.m. in Macky Auditorium, University of Colorado-Boulder. She introduced John Tagler, serving as Parliamentarian, and the current officers and Board members.

Greetings from the United Kingdom Serials Group (UKSG)

Richard Hodson, in his second year as UKSG Chair and attending his second NASIG, commented on the coincidence of this 13th conference, having had a 13-hour flight while seated on row 13. He complimented NASIG on its professional, cutting edge conference coupled with casual attire and brought greetings from UKSG. He briefly described the services, publications, and education and training programs sponsored by the group. He requested a volunteer to serve as a North American correspondent for Serials, the UKSG journal, to keep readers informed of activities and issues in North America. Hodson then explained that UKSG sponsors road shows in library schools, conducts seminars in industry, and hosts an annual conference on a university campus. The 1998 conference at the University of Exeter was oversubscribed and potential registrants had to be turned away. With formal exhibits and increased registration, UKSG planners must choose sites with larger facilities to accommodate 500-550 delegates. The 1999 conference in Manchester will be a joint one with the 4th Conference of the European Federation of Serials Group. He concluded by noting that UKSG marketing efforts have resulted in a 10% increase in membership over the past 18 months. He thanked NASIG for the opportunity to share information about the work of UKSG.

Secretary's Report

Connie Foster, Secretary, presented three highlights from the June 17, 1998. Board

meeting: 1) approval of Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh as the 1999 conference site; 2) approval of details for the Marcia Tuttle International Grant, to be announced shortly after the conference, and 3) acceptance of the Publications Program Task Force report with the establishment of a new standing committee, the Publications Committee. The Secretary's report was approved. (See Board meeting minutes in this issue for a full report.)

Treasurer's Report

Treasurer Gerry Williams reported that NASIG's financial status is strong. The current conference balance, pending outstanding conference bills, is \$201.12. Membership stands at 1,230.

Awards

President Davis presented crystal paperweights to outgoing Board members Jean Callaghan, Beverley Geer, and Connie Foster; to outgoing committee Chairs Debbie Sibley (Awards & Recognitions), Julie Su (Bylaws), Marilyn Geller (Continuing Education), Cheryl Riley (Database & Directory), Donnice Cochenour (Electronic Communications), Christie Degener (Nominations & Elections), and Ann Nez (Regional Councils & Membership).

Additional awards went to the outgoing Newsletter Editor-in-Chief Maggie Horn, who continues as Copy Editor, and Teresa Mullins, Archivist. Members of the Conference Planning Committee also received awards: Co-Chairs Pat Wallace and Wendy Baia; Georgia Briscoe, Melissa Bradley, Donnice Cochenour, Nora Copeland, Elaine Jurries, Teresa Mullins, Patricia Smith, Robb Waltner, Sue Williams, Barbara Willis, and Barbara Kaweck. Program Planning Committee members included: Co-Chairs Mike Markwith, Judy Luther, and Marjorie Wilhite; Bob Persing, Ladd Brown, Sandy Gurshman, Rita Broadway, Cecilia Leathem, Mary Page, Whitney Alexander, Jos Anemaet, and Margaret Mering. Charlene Simser and Michael Somers were also honored as 1997 Proceedings editors.

Recognitions

President Davis then recognized the Newsletter Editorial Board: Maggie Horn, Steve Savage, Naomi Young, Regina Beach, John Harrison,

and Carol MacAdam; continuing committee Chairs: Jennifer Marill (Evaluation & Assessment), Marty Gordon (Continuing Education), and Pat Frade (Awards & Recognition); and task force Chairs: Ladd Brown (Publications Task Force), Michelle Crump (Cooperative Efforts), and Kat McGrath (Library Schools). (See Board meeting minutes for a complete list of task force members).

Old Business

There was no old business

New Business

Christie Degener, Chair of Nominations & Elections, introduced the new officers and Board members: Members-at-Large are Maggie Rioux and re-elected Ann Ercelawn and Carol Diedrichs; Secretary Margaret is Mering, and Vice-President/president Elect is Dan Tonkery.

Eleanor Cook, Board Liaison to Proceedings, announced the **1998 Proceedings** Editors, the Trinity Team: Beatrice Caraway, Beverley Geer, and Jeff Bullington.

Susan Davis recognized Marilyn Fletcher, new Archivist, and Steve Savage, Newsletter Editor-in-Chief.

Past President Beverley Geer acknowledged CONSERs 25th anniversary and proposed the following testimonial from NASIG:

19 June 1998

Dear CONSER,

The North American Serials Interest Group congratulates you on this auspicious occasion, your 25th Anniversary. The NASIG organization and all its 1300 members celebrate CONSERs many achievements over its young life:

- "significant contributions to the bibliographic control of materials that are serial in nature
- 'leadership in the implementation of standards
- 'commitment to producing and maintaining accurate and timely bibliographic records for serials

"active role in developing documentation and training programs for serialists

Here's to another 25!

Best wishes for continued success,
NASIG

The testimonial was approved and will be forwarded to Jean Hirons as part of a collection of tributes for a special anniversary celebration during ALA in Washington next week.

Special Recognition

Susan Davis recognized Brian Cox, who is retiring from Elsevier, and acknowledged his longevity within the journals publishing business and in NASIG.

1999 Conference Preview

Vice-President/president Elect S. Oberg complimented the program and conference planners for an impressive conference this year. He thanked Denise Novak for her willingness to chair the **1999** conference at Carnegie Mellon University and for hosting Jean Callaghan. Carol Diedrichs. and himself on a site selection visit.

C.Foster reminded members about the **1999** call for papers "From Carnegie to Internet II: Forging the Serials Future" and urged everyone to write suggestions on the pink evaluation form for speakers, plenaries. and issues.

Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at **9:15 a.m**

WEB VERSION NOW ENHANCED!

The NASIGWeb version
of the Newsletter
includes pictures and features
not available in a print format!

Check it out on-line at

<http://nasig.ils.unc.edu/members/newsletters>

PLENARY SESSIONS

I: Internet Publishing Update: Assessing The Impact Of Changes In Publishing Technology On Libraries

Mark *Walter*, Editor, *Seybold* Publications

Reported by Carroll Davis

Mark Walter, a consultant and editor at Seybold Publications, guided the NASIG audience through new alternatives, additional costs, business questions, and cultural challenges being generated by the emergence of Internet publishing technologies. He surveyed key changes and defined the "cross-over" period in which serials currently find themselves. Internet technology is redefining serials, Walter said, and he wanted to provoke discussion by publishers and librarians to begin addressing this redefinition.

More journals are being published now than ever; many are being delivered in both print and online formats. Print still dominates and is generally counted as the "primary" form, but the Internet is steadily reshaping publishing both online and in print. A point will come. Walter explained, when technology will force us to change our long-standing notions about what form the "public record" may take. A transition is in process and will certainly happen, but probably not overnight, Walter assured the audience. Rather, serial publishers, users, and librarians should expect to encounter "technology creep."

Walter pointed out three major areas in which technology will affect the relationship between print and online forms of publications. These were: a transition to digital forms as master documents; new economic models for Internet publishing; and the growth of the World Wide Web as the gateway to what people get from libraries.

Introducing the first, Walter described how digital versions of publications can have features that are not features of their print counterparts. It is common to hear Internet-based publications described as "electronic versions" of print journals. But, increasingly, print versions no longer necessarily represent all the content available. One simple example is that black-

and-white print publications often correspond to online versions with full color. More significantly, navigation aids and hyperlinks are becoming standard features online. Multimedia attachments, such as recorded sound or video clips, are possibilities in Internet publishing. Given these developments, it is difficult to keep arguing that print is the master form and online is derivative.

In fact, Walter pointed out, both print and digital publications may be products derived from source files which are richer in structure, encoding, and other advantages than either print or online versions. Format can now be valued and stored separately from content. The master document may be neither the print publication nor the Web page, but the source document underlying both. The question of what the master form is matters especially when considering how journal information shall be archived for the future. What form should the archive take? Who will build and administer archives? What is the archival form we should preserve: Printed issues? HTML files? SGML files? None of this is clear yet.

Creating and maintaining good electronic publications entails costs; these will grow in significance as electronic forms become the masters. Files sufficient for basic Internet publications are sometimes not hard to throw together; good ones that deliver the features and quality journal users want generally take hard work. Navigation aids, active hyperlinks, optimized graphics, and indexing cost a lot to do, especially by manual means. Automated methods may reduce ~~costs~~ some, but Walter said he expects these features will remain expensive. The maintenance of these features, especially hyperlinks, in archived documents will be another big expense.

As publishing norms shift from print to the Internet, Walter predicted, publishing will also move away from the page as its dominant metaphor. With that change, common reference points may be lost, without obvious replacements as yet. If the notions of page, volume, and issue are lost, what form should citations to other literature take? Should

citations necessarily all become direct hyperlinks? In that case, who will maintain them in archives? What will acquisitions processes be like if editions and issues no longer apply? The consequences of shifting to new master forms extend far beyond those forms themselves.

Turning to economic models, Walter forecast that manufacturing and distribution costs will decline for Internet publishing, but editorial costs will rise. More important, customized and personalized publishing will become economical; so subscriptions will become more personalized, too. Custom journals targeted to individual interests and needs will be feasible. They will be composed from resources subscribers have bookmarked and from favorite search profiles applied to archives maintained by the journal publishers. Just as important a service will be filtering the Internet and excluding what subscribers do not want. "Getting less" will be a key added value.

What effect will customized subscription models have on libraries' work building collections and managing subscriptions? Decisions will have to be made about how much customization is worth — for libraries and users — and about who will pay for it. Walter questioned whether libraries will be prepared to maintain personalized subscriptions for their users. He wondered whether patrons choosing and benefiting from custom journal options should be required to pay for them. If the notions of issue and edition disappear and subscriptions are personalized, in what terms will subscription charges be expressed and balanced?

Walter closed by describing how progressive changes in the behaviors of users will alter libraries' relationships with them. Libraries will become more important as value-added gateways to resources on the Internet.

Increased use of the Internet will condition users over time to go there, not to library buildings, as the first source for information. At the same time, libraries will be developing access services for external, as well as internal, resources. The Internet will be more nearly everyone's link to everything, and librarians will be the builders of everyone's best gateways to the Internet. Libraries may pursue strategies to attract users from other libraries, much as one publisher tries

to attract subscribers from another, Walter speculated.

As well as adding gateway value, libraries will have to address problems of intellectual rights management and of access rights. Regarding the former, Walter asked what "fair use" means on the Internet. Concerning the latter, he pointed out how patrons use resources from multiple Internet sites without being aware of their different locations: so their rights to access different sites must be tracked and negotiated as transparently as possible.

Last, Walter argued that the know-how of publishing professionals will continue to be of value in Internet-based journals. ~~He~~ acknowledged there may also be a place for self-publication sites on the Web where authors post articles directly and thereby make them available widely and quickly. But many authors may still prefer publication in "top" journals over postings in article archives. And readers and authors may want the advantages of peer review, copy editing, layout design, and new technologies. Those things, Walter concluded, require professional expertise and may not be realized as well in self-publication.

II: Publishing In The New World
Patricia Schroeder, President and Chief Executive *Officer*, Association of American Publishers, *Inc.*
Reported by Marguerite Horn

After welcoming ~~us~~ to Colorado and regaling us with tales of her days in the **House**, Patricia Schroeder talked about her concerns for civil discourse, intellectual property rights, and international copyright law.

In addition to her role as President and CEO of the Association of American Publishers, Schroeder is also the head of the Institute for Civil Society. This Institute is concerned that Americans have lost the society that so impressed de Tocqueville on his travels in the nineteenth century. Debates about issues used to **be** based on facts or interpretations of facts, but now it appears that debates degenerate immediately into personal attacks, where the facts are of little consequence. Schroeder notes that discussions of this sort make it very difficult to sort out where we are, where we should go,

and what we should believe. She suggested that librarians must be very frustrated to see so many people unconcerned about having the facts.

Schroeder then turned to the question of intellectual property, an area she became expert in during her time in Congress. She noted that the major area in which America will compete in the new millennium will be in intellectual property. The number one export in the country right now is intellectual property, replacing airplanes. Throughout the globe, English (specifically U.S.) texts are the resource materials for engineering, medicine, all the scientific material. That is the good news. The bad news is that much of this material is pirated — the publishers have not been paid a cent in copyright.

Schroeder opined that the piracy in books is easier than it ever has been before. The music, film, and video producers were very aware of copyright violations early on because it has always been relatively easy to copy these works. But printed materials required photocopying the whole book, which was expensive, time consuming, and not productive. Now, however, one can scan in images quite quickly, and each copy is as clear as the one before. She further noted that since copying is so easy, we tend to forget that the creative process is still just as hard as it ever was.

Schroeder noted that in the body of the Constitution, the only place where the word "rights" is used is vis à vis patents and copyright. All the other "rights" are in the Amendments. She finds this interesting in that it indicates that our founding fathers realized early on how important it is to protect American creativity. People who deal in copyright want to use the Internet for e-commerce but can not fully do this, because copyright is not fully protected. She noted many people have bought into the notion that intellectual property should be free, but they would never expect not to pay for computing hardware or software. She feels that the entire publishing community — authors, publishers, readers — needs to know much more about copyright law.

Schroeder then turned to a brief discussion of the WIPO (World Intellectual Property

Organization) treaty that was signed a year and a half ago by one hundred and twenty or thirty countries in Geneva. This treaty is now in Congress for ratification. According to Schroeder, the treaty is nothing more than standard US copyright law, which has more variables on the copyright owners' rights than European copyright law does. The one big addition is an anti-circumvention provision, which protects copyright protection software programs. She is concerned that if the Congress does not pass this treaty, Europe will reap the benefits and the United States will come out the loser in intellectual property.

Schroeder closed with noting that it is impossible to create intellectual works with high content and high quality unless you pay for it.

III: It's Personal, It's Digital, It's Serial
Ellen J. Waite, Associate Provost for Information Services, University of Richmond
Reported by *Jos Anemaet*

Ellen Waite took her audience on a whirlwind tour of the electronic world and its unfolding trends. Her presentation left us convinced that we must plan for change. Waite explained that this electronic world is not only personal, digital, and serial, it is our future. She outlined the trends that might affect higher education, publishing, and libraries and urged us to "stop debating and start planning." She stressed, however, that plotting the future should not include the typical strategic planning that focuses on only one outlook, because this would leave us unable to respond to unpredictable changes, particularly if the future we expect looks very much like the present. Instead, we must use something called "scenario planning," based on the research by David Ingvar in which we ask the question, "what will we do if...?" To answer that question and be prepared for an uncertain future, as individuals and organizations, we must envision any number of possible events and their impacts on us and develop a portfolio of strategies for each eventuality.

Waite then took a long look at the trends in technology, where the big word is, "ubiquitous," as "in widespread, constantly encountered and existing everywhere," so that we now have "ubiquitous computing," "ubiquitous information,"

and "ubiquitous computing information." In the last half of this century we progressed from mainframes, to PCs, and have now entered ubiquitous computing. But, as the New York Times observed on June 18, 1998, "the frantic pace of change in the computer industry guarantees that today's cutting edge technology will be dull within two years."

Ellen Waite gave many examples of ubiquitous computing, from personal digital assistants, cell phones, digital cameras, and watch-pagers, to the still-in-the-laboratory-stage, wearable computers and remembrance agents. When it comes to ubiquitous information, we want answers when we require it even if it is in the middle of the night. We expect to have our needs met on the Web, using different knowledge management systems, but we should be concerned that no libraries and very few librarians are involved in its development.

Waite noted that the public seems to have unquestioning faith in the World Wide Web and its future. She quoted Commerce Department statistics that showed the worth of business via the Web rose from \$2.8 billion in 1997 to \$5

billion in 1998 and is expected to reach \$12 billion in the year 2000. She sees computers as computation, communication, and collaboration tools, which are expected to solve all the problems of higher education.

She drew groans and laughter from the audience, as she painted several different scenarios of the near and more distant library future. How do we plan for and what will be the role of librarian in a year 2005, when the library receives information digitally from a Microsoft-2000 knowledge-based banked system and the traditional monographic item is a rarity?

Waite presented us with much to consider as we look to the future. But no matter how uncertain that future, we can steer a true course with these sage words from Yogi Berra: "If you come to a fork in the road, take it."

To learn more about the topic, she recommended two books, The Art of Strategic Conversation, by Kees van der Heijden, and The Living Company: Habits for Survival in a Turbulent Business Environment, by Arie de Geus.

CONCURRENT SESSIONS

1: How I Learned to Love Neodata

Marcia Tuttle, Library Serials Consultant, Chapel Hill, NC; Chuck Vanstrom and Mark Earley, both of Neodata

Reported by Joan M. Stephens

[Although the name Neodata is included in the title of the program, the company changed its name to Centrobe shortly before this presentation. The name Neodata will be used for this report.]

Marcia Tuttle opened the session by explaining that fulfillment centers are contracted by publishers to serve as subscription managers of primarily popular, large-circulation periodicals and magazines. Fulfillment centers can be economical for publishers of very large circulation magazines, but the efficiency of scale realized by the publishers is not passed on to the subscriber, especially when the subscriber is an institution such as a library. The centers are simply not set up to handle the specialized requirements of libraries. All three speakers emphasized that fulfillment centers are working

for and paid by publishers, not subscribers. Libraries, who make up about one percent of a fulfillment center's business, suffer more from this arrangement than individual subscribers.

In the mid-1980's Tuttle wrote a somewhat critical article about fulfillment centers. However, during her first in-house visit to Neodata in 1993, she was impressed by the operation of the company. She was surprised when she did not find piles of magazines sitting around, but, instead found banks and banks of computers and operators producing a tremendous quantity of work. Tuttle displayed fulfillment center labels and pointed out the match code on each label. The match code holds the key to resolving problems with fulfillment center titles.

Tuttle expanded on some ways fulfillment centers cause problems for libraries and offered some suggestions for libraries in dealing with these problems. One problem related to ordering is that libraries often need multiple copies of subscriptions, but the fulfillment sets

up one order for multiple years. In cases like this, the key to resolution is the match code included on the address label. In another situation, the address used by the library may be too long to fit the format used by the fulfillment center, which may abbreviate addresses in creative ways, resulting in loss of issues. In this case the library needs to conform to the standard address format. In order to meet contracted goals, the fulfillment center may start subscriptions earlier or later than requested. In this case there is not much the library can do, although they do need to notify the subscription vendor of the subscription period change.

Chuck Vanstrom and Mark Earley provided a detailed overview of Neodata, which originated in **1949** as a division of **Esquire** magazine. Since then it has undergone numerous mergers, expansions, and acquisitions. Neodata is now an EDS company with more than 10,000 employees world-wide. Vanstrom and Earley pointed out that their range of work encompasses far more than just handling subscription fulfillment. They also work outside publishing in such areas as telemarketing, financial services, product fulfillment, and sweepstakes.

Even though fulfillment centers are primarily responsible to publishers, Vanstrom and Earley reported that they are now working with subscription vendors to devise ways to alleviate some of the problems encountered. For example, within the fulfillment center industry, companies are working together to develop a standard information format which subscription vendors can use with any fulfillment center. In some areas, however, there is little the fulfillment center can do. For example, publishers mandate how many issues can be kept on hand to fill claims and replacement issue requests. This practice leads to the infamous subscription extension problem in which the fulfillment center extends the library's subscription rather than sending the issue. A merge/purge process can help reduce duplicate mailings by identifying and deleting duplicate entries, but the process is in the hands of the publishers who have to pay for the service.

After all three answered questions, Tuttle concluded the session by noting that the most effective way for libraries to work with fulfillment

centers is to play their game to the extent that libraries can and adapt existing procedures when possible to conform to fulfillment center requirements. She expressed considerable respect for what fulfillment centers do but acknowledged that this does not resolve the problems they pose for libraries.

2: **Consortial** Acquisitions of Shared

Electronic Journals

Adolfo Rodriguez, Director General, *Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico*

Reported by Nancy Newsome

This session described the experience of the National University of Mexico. UNAM, in acquiring electronic journals for its multiple campuses. Adolfo Rodriguez began by giving a description of the University itself as background for his talk. It is a state (federal) university and is free to all citizens. The major research of Mexico takes place at UNAM. Some faculty (about **8%** or **2,000**) are devoted entirely to research, while the rest are regular faculty. Librarians and computer specialists are considered academic staff. In all, about **34,800** in these categories are employed at UNAM to provide service to **268,612** students enrolled in the various undergraduate, professional, and graduate programs.

The libraries of UNAM produce Liburnam, which is the national union catalog of academic libraries for monographs and is used as a cataloging instrument for a lot of university libraries in the country. Other catalogs produced there include serials (Seriumam), maps, Latin American articles on social sciences, and Latin American articles on science and technology. The library system includes 140 departmental libraries, one central library, and one coordinating office. Technical processes and information technology efforts are centralized. The total holdings include **3,830** serial titles, **15,025** paid subscriptions, **13,581** subscriptions received through exchange or donation, for a total of **28,606** subscriptions. The libraries currently receive **443** electronic periodicals, **214** of which are free. The free electronic journals must be peer-reviewed to be added to the collection. Currently they are working on installing the Elsevier package of 1,100 electronic journals. They are also currently in negotiations with Academic Press, Blackwell.

OCLC, Ebsco, and Ovid. When making selection decisions, they are not concerned with duplication of titles among the different databases.

UNAM can be looked at as an institution with different locations, or as a consortium of academic libraries. They have approached and have been approached by other universities to form consortia. There are both problems and benefits of a consortial arrangement. One of the problems concerns the legal agreements. There are translation problems and jurisdiction problems on an international basis. There is also the question of how to divide the price among the participants.

Some of the benefits can be seen in the ability to access more titles more quickly. Some say working through a consortium can also save money, but this is not necessarily the case. Not all titles in a collection will be used, additional staff are often needed for administration, and there is the possible loss of archiving ability.

Another possible problem lies in the fact that there are so many types of consortia along with many different ways of licensing and pricing of products. There are also many ways to buy a product — through aggregators, vendors, and the producer. Dealing with how the product is accessed is yet another problem, with choices ranging from IP address to access via password (which is a huge problem considering the number of students and faculty). Funding is another problem for UNAM: the Minister of Education must be convinced that purchase of this type of information is needed.

A consortium provides users with two important services — content and connectivity. It used to be that a consortium shared one core collection and those shared materials were unique to each location. In the electronic environment, the same materials are shared in electronic format via a local server, which in UNAM's case is a machine with large storage capacity. This changes the way collection development is approached in that journal titles chosen should be useful to a large number of the libraries. It also raises questions such as what will happen to the union catalogs? Will we have one shared catalog instead as collections become more homogeneous

In conclusion, Rodriguez stated that the problems are not easy to solve, but in Mexico they are trying since, despite the difficulties, the results are beneficial.

3: Coping with the Digital Shift: Archiving and Other Issues to Consider

Betsy Wilson, Associate Director, Public Services, University of Washington; Andrea Keyhani, Manager, Publisher Relations, OCLC Online Computer Library Center, Inc.
Reported by Judith Janes

Betsy Wilson noted that there has been a paradigm shift in the decision to subscribe. Not too long ago the decision to subscribe to a particular title was simple. There were accepted standards and traditions: titles were ordered, bound, and shelved by title or call number. Patrons could copy; cancellation was a relatively simple process. The advent of e-journals has changed all this. Now we talk about distance learning, enhanced searching, and distributed access. But access and licensing is a complex and involved process with a ring of decision makers: systems people, departmental computer networks, consortial partners, purchasing departments, attorneys, printing services, etc. Existing procedures and approaches, protocols and traditions no longer are sufficient to handle this new technology. New approaches are necessary if we are to provide seamless access to e-journals, regardless of format or location. Wilson handed out "Betsy Wilson's List of 'Deal Breakers' for Licensing and Acquiring Electronic Journals." If these items are not satisfactorily addressed, the deal is off and the e-journal is not acquired or licensed. A sampling of these items are: year 2000 compliance; acceptable definitions of "authorized users;" ability to integrate e-journals with local platforms and systems; authentication systems should not be a barrier to access by authorized users; fair use must be permitted and supported by the license and purchase agreement; "no cancellation" clauses are unacceptable.

Regarding authorized users Wilson noted that her institution supported many off campus locations, including a number of outreach programs; thus the "University" is defined as anywhere research and usage take place. The concept of fair use is critical and must be retained: it is a key to learning and research. The

costs implicit in print journals are known, but many of the costs of e-journals are hidden. Identification and tracking, computer storage and maintenance, and migration of data as technology advances are but a few of the hidden costs.

In addition we need to ask how well are users being served? Patrons do not see print and e-journals as interchangeable. Many want both formats and use these formats in different ways. Current technology does not provide ease of on-screen reading, there is no way to mark up the text and referencing e-journals presents problems. In conclusion, Wilson noted that the number one priority for University of Washington students is more e-journals. A generational shift is taking place as more and more users come to expect access anytime, anyplace.

Andrea Keyhani's presentation dealt with the thorny issues of pricing, packaging, integration, authorization systems and digital archives.

She suggested the following "shoulds": electronic versions should cost less than the print, content and access costs be separate, the electronic version be separate from the print, site licenses should be based on actual users, and libraries should not be expected to pay development and marketing costs of e-journals. Current models include bundled print and electronic, with the e-journal available at no cost, or no more than 50% more than print alone. E-journals as the only subscription option are currently in the minority and tend to cost 75-100% of the equivalent print version. Publishers wonder if libraries are ready for this option. Future pricing models will lead to creative financial arrangements: some of which might include per-article sales, per-article subscriptions or 'virtual' journal subscriptions.

Authorization/authentication systems currently in use recognize IP address, an authorization/password, or a proxy server. IP address and authorization/password access are fairly well-known. Proxy servers authenticate users, add on an authorization code, and then pass the user to the publisher's server. Such servers validate individual users because they have specific information about the user.

Archiving continues to be an issue; digital information can be easily corrupted or changed. Authentication codes can be used to certify that a particular item has not been changed in anyway. This problem is not a concern with the print journal. Dependable hardware and software are needed to provide security. Keyhani noted a number of initiatives under way concerning not only the problem of ensuring the integrity of electronic archives but also the future of migration of data, access, and dissemination as electronic archives grow. Currently there is no single organization that is archiving e-journals so it is important to develop a mechanism for archives to 'talk' to each other. Preservation, provenance, context, and fixity of information must be resolved.

Organizations/institutions who will be responsible for archiving e-journals should be free to establish criteria for information, make decisions concerning presentation, determine user communities, ensure the information is understandable and documented, follow preservation policies and procedures, and make the information accessible. Other issues regarding digital collections revolve around storage, refreshing of data, disaster procedures, and migration to new systems. While there are many demonstration projects underway as of the present moment there is no national mandate to create a national electronic archive.

Much work remains to develop standards, determine what should be archived, and who should do it. There is no simple solution, but as Keyhani suggested in her closing remarks, publisher/aggregators and librarians must work together to resolve the thorny issues she discussed.

4 Emerging Trends in Journal Publishing

Liz Pope, Vice-president, Business Development, Community of Science: *Peter Boyce*, Senior Associate for Electronic Publishing, American Astronomical Society; *Gerry Grenier*, Wiley Interscience Development Director, John Wiley & Sons
Reported by Valerie Bross

Liz Pope began the session by summarizing the current state of the market. STM journals repre-

sent two to three billion dollars of business, and over 90% of this business comes from librarians. However, that will change in the future, as library funding is simply not keeping pace with publishing.

Pope outlined challenges and opportunities facing publishers of electronic journals. Important considerations for publishers of e-journals include: customization of the journal, timeliness, comprehensiveness, searchability, cost, transaction capabilities (e.g., chat rooms), and formatting (PDF, HTML, SGML, or XML). Of course, publishers base their decisions on design objectives. But they must also keep in mind the long-term objectives: to build a knowledge base for future exploitation; to store collaborative content as a coherent data store; and to plan for enhanced search/retrieval through the use of metadata.

Following this overview of electronic journal publishing, Peter Boyce addressed the question, "What is a scholarly journal and who will archive it?" He began by describing the journal he helped to develop through the American Astronomical Society. Next, Boyce presented his definition of an electronic journal as a "linked, permanent information resource for transferring reliable and accurate information from the producer to the user." Boyce emphasized types of links provided by good e-journals — both internal links (for internal navigation) and external links (to referenced articles, to citations, and to related databases).

Next, Boyce discussed the expectations of the scholarly community — to have a high-quality publication that is published quickly, that is updatable (by the author), that has internal/external links maintained, that is permanent (archived), and that is accessible (through cyclical re-publication). Boyce concluded by enumerating challenges to publishers who are developing electronic journals, and emphasized the need to listen to the users, to be innovative, and to make use of the new capabilities.

The final speaker, Gerry Grenier, approached the topic from a different perspective — from the point of view of a large publisher of STM titles (Wiley publishes about 400 journals). Grenier is concerned about the need for better linking and

for more sophisticated mechanisms for maintaining those links over time. Right now, electronic journals provide bi-directional links. Journals supply inward linking which helps users navigate within the content of the journal. Journals are also developing outward linking based on partnerships with librarians (linking mechanisms from a library to a title, table of contents, or abstracts); with A&I agencies (e.g., to link to PubMed); and with other publishers.

However, the real need is to allow users to find all related links through a single search. In order to achieve this, STM publishers need an intermediary — an STM resource database. Such a database would allow users to click on a hypertext reference and retrieve links to all related material: (1) the abstract of the resource; (2) full text in all available formats; (3) related databases; and (4) related files mounted by the author.

Who could build and maintain such a resource database? Grenier identified five potential groups who could develop this useful and needed resource: the DOI Foundation; the National Library of Medicine; a secondary publisher (as an A&I service); a new commercial Internet start-up company; or an existing Web resource company seeking expansion (e.g., Yahoo). Grenier emphasized that the success of such a venture depends on (1) reduced dependencies (i.e., choice of a group not subject to inappropriate business or political influence); (2) a well-conceived business plan; and (3) the ability of the group to convince publishers to participate. Grenier predicted that it would take about five years to build the STM resource database, but concluded that the results would be a great improvement over the uncoordinated, fragmented approach of today.

5: Evaluating Online Resources: **Now That You've Got Them, What Do You Do?**

Jim Mullins, Director, Falvey Library, Villanova University; Chuck Hamaker, Assistant Director, Technical Services University of North Carolina, Charlotte

Reported by Denise Novak

Jim Mullins began the presentation by explaining how the "Guidelines for Statistical Measures of Usage of Web-based Resources" was developed. This need arose from a JSTOR

meeting one and a half years ago at an ALA Mid-Winter meeting. Out of that, a Web-based task force was established whose charge was to develop a logical, informative core set of useful data elements. It became apparent this was a need throughout the field.

The measurement elements for abstracting and indexing services are: number of queries (searches), number of turnaways due to contract limits, number of items examined (marked, downloaded, e-mailed, printed), usage levels, and total hours of server downtime. Privacy and user confidentiality are important in that statistical reports or data that reveal confidential information about users must not be released without permission.

Mullins went on to discuss resource providers and what they are currently offering libraries. There are several resource providers who are not providing statistics at all. Others provide some statistics while still others are very aware and provide statistics on a regular basis.

Some potential pitfalls in the gathering of statistics from publishers are: dependency on the provider to accumulate statistics; provider's interest in having the highest number of activity; data cumulated in a non-useful format; uncertainty of the meaning of the statistics (relative to library needs). Librarians should expect publishers to provide useful statistics as part of the product provided.

The guidelines have been submitted for approval & adoption by ICOLC (International Consortium of Library Consortia).

Chuck Hamaker discussed evaluating online resources after the purchase. Before purchase Chuck encourages stating cost per use goals. Libraries should define use to be analyzed (make sure it is evaluated) and state the target audience for each product. The goal is to have hard data for future lease agreements — not just opinions or anecdotal information.

Hamaker gave these examples of cost per use goals:

- Low cost per use expectation
- General indexes, abstracts
- General audience

- Medium cost per use expectation
- Disciplinary material (e.g. Psyclit. Sociofile, Investext)
- Audience: students & faculty in subject area
- High cost per use expectation
- Targeted audience very specific
- Examples: IOP, EI, ACS

Use your findings to make the best choices in the future.

7: You ~~May~~ Already Know the Answer
Janet Swan Hill, Associate Director for Technical Services, University of Colorado Libraries
Reported by Mary Bender

All of us need reminders now and then about what is important and necessary and right. In doing this, Janet Swan Hill outlined her career so we would understand that she has been there, done that, and that her examples were from real life. She began as a maps cataloger at Library of Congress and handled maps on every variety of medium including napkins and shower curtains. Her tenure at Northwestern University came next, where she was involved with the development of NOTIS. Along the way she has served many years on committees dealing with standards and with cataloging rules, namely, the CC:DA and the Joint Steering Committee for AACR.

One handout was Hill's take on "Life's Little Lessons," all of which served to remind us of the importance of standards. The first three admonished us that while each cataloging specialty "thinks their own stuff is the most special... very few situations turn out to be as novel as they were first thought to be." The remaining two reminded us that non-standard practices are mistakes in the long run and that following the full standard repays your effort.

Several examples of bad practices were mentioned: using both general and specific subject headings; using MARC fields for other than their intended purposes; putting local information in non-local fields; and setting up separate databases (for example, for sheet music).

Another reminder was to focus on the big picture, which includes remembering that everything affects everything else (think of Charlotte's Web). A handout called "Monsters of the Online Age" depicted those well-known monsters "Record Sharing," "Rules Revision," "System Migration," and "Union Databases." She also mentioned Arnold's Law, promulgated in **1985** by Arnold Wajenberg (who taught reference librarians at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign to catalog): "If you follow a non-standard practice. someday, someone, somewhere will curse your name." To which Hill added Janet's Corollary: "If you stay long enough at your present job, chances are it's going to be you."

A brief discussion with the audience followed in which Hill emphasized that if you have an idea involving a rules change, try to get it accepted as a national standard. She also said that it is probably a good thing that the process of changing rules is very slow: this enables re-thinking and permits changes as further ramifications are revealed.

8: Meeting End User Needs in the Electronic Universe: A Dialogue

Richard G. Ham, Professor, Molecular, Cellular, and Developmental Biology, University of Colorado, Boulder; Trisha L. Davis, Head, Continuation Acquisition Division, The Ohio State University Libraries; Taissa Kusma, Director of Online Product Development, Academic Press
Reported by Susan Andrews

This session was intended to be a dialog between a librarian (Davis), a publisher (Kusma), and an average end user (Ham). The dialog was to be focused on the average end user in **1998**.

Richard Ham gave us an outline of what the ideal system for the average end user would be. The first need on his list was quality and convenience. Readability of text and clarity of illustrations should be at least similar to the printed journal. Currently, there are two formats being used: HTML format (had a good printed page, but did not like the figures) and PDF format (looks like a real journal page, prints out nicely and has good figures, but is hard to read on-screen). Neither format was as nice as the

printed journal, but the advantage was accessibility anytime, anyplace. Readability and clarity both require hi-definition monitors, and any online format is limited by the amount of material that will fit on the screen. A related important feature is the ability to move freely and quickly between text and figures. Ham thought that online should come as close to flipping pages of a paper copy as possible. Finally, fast response time with servers that respond rapidly and do not become overloaded during peak times was a must.

The second major necessity of the ideal system is ability to locate articles, including browsing contents and identifying articles of interest, and searching for topics (e.g. links). Also needed is long-term archival maintenance (paper often outlasts online information).

Thirdly, the average end user must be permitted "fair use" copying. Detailed analysis involves highlighting, re-reading, writing in the margins, and laying out paper copies side by side on a table. He also said that researchers need to be able to accumulate papers closely related to current work and students must be able to copy papers used in teaching.

Accessibility is the fourth ideal. There should be enough machines for convenient access; this access should be at least as easy as for individual print issues. Multiple concurrent users for the same article should also be possible. Ham considered remote access a major reason for buying online journals, so online users should be able to access them from their offices, after hours, and from home.

Trisha Davis briefly responded to Ham at this point. She said that she had found two articles addressing this subject — one from **1988** and one from **1994**. She pointed out that in **1988** most people weren't on the Internet, and used paper copies; the **1988** article mentioned many of the same things that Ham had discussed. Davis also pointed out that although we had identified our problems 10 years ago, and are still having them, we are currently using online journals anyway. The **1994** article said that we would adopt new roles and drop old ones. Davis thought that we have added roles, but not dropped the old ones.

Davis went on to say that ease of use and quality are an additional library concern and burden now. Serials librarians have to communicate with hi-tech people and deal with a large range of equipment. She also felt that we are all struggling with archiving, "fair use," and licensing. She noted that publishers have come a long way with the licensing concerns, excluding ILL and archiving.

Davis made ~~two~~ final and important points on keeping end users happy. First, work hard with consortia. Second, consider our role with serials agents. We need to tell them our needs; they may be able to help us with licensing, interfacing and so on. Davis felt that we have gone from a relationship of buying anything that the end user needed to having to meet the end user's needs as best we can without letting him/her know all of the problems involved.

Taissa Kusma started with a brief introduction, indicating that she believed that there had been a lot of changes in the last decade including the relationships between publishers, customers and vendors, and a move from CD-ROM to full-text online. She felt that what end users wanted (ease of use, browsability, indexing, etc.) was different from what librarians wanted (complex and fast searching capabilities). Kusma believed that the publisher is now closer to the end users, but many are dealing with consortia as the middleman. She said that some publishers, like Academic Press, try to get needs from both the consortia and the libraries, but that there are still communication problems. She also pointed out that usage is not automatic. She suggested keeping usage statistics and using surveys, in addition to advertising what you have.

In response to the previous two speakers, Kusma pointed out that clarity and quality depend on implementation and that cost is involved, since quality creates larger files. Kusma also mentioned that navigation depends on implementation as well and that PDF does not extend to more complex searches. She noted that publishers are putting resources in establishing links and a great deal of progress has been made in linking indexes and abstracts to articles. Publishers are also aware of the desire and importance of archiving and the current lack of guarantees. OCLC is being looked at as a possible long-term archiving

entity. However, the specifics of future access are still being worked out. User authentication was considered to be an issue that is progressing, with remote access having clearly defined limits while in-library use is free to all who walk in.

9: Pricing of Scientific, Technical and Medical (STM) Publications

Allen Powell, Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, *EBSCO* Subscription Services; Malcolm Getz, Associate Professor of Economics, *Vanderbilt* University; David Stern, Director of Science Libraries and *Information* Services, Yale University

Reported by Virginia A. Rumph

Allen Powell, presenting the agent perspective, began with an overview of higher education finances and library funding. From **1990-1994** the average increase in academic library revenue was **5.7%**, while expenditures increased 4%. ARL expenditures increased 4.3% for **1993-1997**, and serials prices increased an average of **5.5%**. Powell then outlined the price history of STM journals. ISI Science Citation Index reports an average total increase of **57%** for **1994-1998**. U.S. titles averaged an **11.7%** annual increase, while the figure for foreign titles averaged **12.1%**. According to publishers, the factors influencing journal price rises are inflationary increases, expansion of information, and cancellations. *Also*, a weak dollar is often blamed for higher prices of foreign journals.

Powell next gave a percentage breakdown of how publishers are pricing online journals. Currently, **78%** tie the online version to a print subscription; **22%** make online available without the print version. When online is tied to print, **54%** provide the online free, while **24%** bundle online with print for a higher price than a print subscription by itself. For those who sell the online alone, **8%** charge more for the online than the print, and **16%** charge the same or less. Given this confused environment, Powell sees the aggregator as offering an integrated approach to handling electronic journals.

Malcolm Getz brought an economic perspective to electronic publishing in academia. **Getz** is convinced electronic publishing results in better teaching, better service through the wider dissemination of research, and better research.

Electronic products should be designed to take advantage of the medium: searchable, dynamic, color graphics, indexed, linked, and integrated.

He next examined the revenues, costs, and pricing strategies of the American Economic Association. If the AEA moves to electronic publishing, it may save 20% in costs but risk 40% of revenues. To sustain revenues, the AEA could charge more for a campus license, promote pay-per-look, and/or enhance member services. Other publishers are exploring a wide variety of pricing options. Getz examined a chart that organized network intensity and database integration as a continuum from a personal journal copy at one extreme to a fully indexed, comprehensive database at the other.

Getz concluded that scholars will continue to extend the human potential; publishers will sell to campuses, individuals, and via pay-per-look; libraries will reduce print, technical services, public services, and storage space; electronic intermediaries will use networks and shared storage facilities; aggregators will integrate articles into larger databases.

David Stern discussed various options for the future of electronic publishing. Added value is touted as a by-product of the electronic format, but end user opinions need to be determined since added value is subjective. Why is change necessary? The electronic format provides added value via customization, seamless links, the virtual library, and integrated media, but archiving responsibilities will result in long-term costs.

According to Stern, some important topics are not being discussed: practical utility vs. technical feasibility issues; individual user needs vs. group activity needs; what lies beyond simple PDF distribution; and the level of production required/desired in relation to the cost of production. The cost model possibilities range from federal funding to some type of commercial structure. Stern mentioned a wide variety of options: direct, indirect, society supported, taxpayer supported, tiered model, Chadwyck-Healey approach, aggregators, publisher control. Stern favors the tiered model for STM publications. He thinks it should preserve a stable revenue base while providing for customization. The 1st tier consists of 4 parts: 1)

subscriptions for unlimited access to often used journal titles; 2) threshold subscriptions for lesser used journals at a reduced price; 3) prepay blocks (flat fee purchasing of a preselected number of articles from a previously identified list of even less frequently used titles); 4) transactional delivery for infrequently used journals (commercial pay-per-view). The 2nd tier would be made up of nonmarketable STM items which will be archived in noncommercial e-print servers. "Enhanced abstracts" would provide an additional revenue source from those who want to browse or want paper coverage.

11: When Disaster Strikes: First Steps in Disaster Preparedness

Julie A. Page, Preservation Librarian, University of California, San Diego; Diane Lunde, Head, Preservation Services, Colorado State University Libraries

Reported by Janie Branham

"A disaster is an emergency that is out of control." With this quote presenters Julie Page and Diane Lunde launched into a comprehensive discussion of library disaster preparedness issues. Objectives of the presentation were: 1) to raise awareness of the role all library staff have in disaster prevention and preparedness; 2) to provide the audience with key sources to help in initiating or refining disaster preparedness; and 3) to offer a first-hand account of the Colorado State University disaster and lessons learned.

A recent AMIGOS Preservation Service Planning Survey reflects that 53% of all libraries surveyed have no written disaster plan, yet 38% have experienced a disaster that resulted in tire or water damage. Page cited a number of reasons why libraries are not more diligent in formulating disaster plans, including insufficient financial and/or personnel resources; lack of administrative support; undefined areas of responsibility; low ranking on priority lists; the "it can't happen to us" mentality; and the reluctance to tackle what is perceived to be such an overwhelming task.

Page identified five key steps in disaster preparedness: prevention, preparation, response, recovery, and follow through. The first step in disaster preparedness is prevention. Clearly defined expectations and coordination

within the institution are essential. Know who is responsible for which tasks, and make sure all tasks have been identified and assigned to someone. Assess potential sources of emergencies and identify hazards. Examine work areas to identify items that could cause injury during an emergency and take steps to reduce/eliminate the risk. Establish regular maintenance/security inspections and immediately report any situation/behavior that seems unusual. Rank the likelihood of each emergency and address first those that are deemed most likely to occur. Identify those items that will be needed during/following an emergency to organize the collection and, if possible, arrange for off-site storage so that they will be available when needed. Consider the fiscal implications of disaster preparedness planning and make sure these costs are included in the annual budget.

Being adequately prepared for an emergency can offset a major disaster. Document and post clear, concise emergency procedures, and make sure all library staff have read and fully understand what should happen in the event of an emergency. Identify insurance and emergency funds and know what steps will be necessary to access those funds. Prepare and distribute a list of telephone numbers to be used in case of an emergency. Include both office and home telephone numbers of library staff and institutional administrators as well as all appropriate external resources, such as emergency supply vendors and area disaster experts. Appropriate personnel should keep copies of these phone lists at home for referral during after-hours emergencies. Purchase supplies that will be needed during an emergency and distribute these throughout the library. Emergency cans may be useful for this purpose. Include items such as flashlights, extra batteries, rubber gloves, large sheets of heavy plastic, trash bags, bandages, and heavy-duty tape. Check supplies on a regular basis and replace items as needed. Fast action during/following an emergency is dependent on effective planning and preparation. Follow up on established policies and procedures to make sure they work. Distribute written documentation to all appropriate personnel (both internal and external). Test the plan and evaluate its

effectiveness. Review, revise, and update the plan at least once a year.

Page concluded her presentation by encouraging audience members to not become overwhelmed by the thought of establishing a disaster plan. While it may not be feasible to implement a full plan immediately, the important thing is to GET STARTED!

Does disaster preparedness really make a difference? Just ask Diane Lunde. When a ten-foot wall of water hit the CSU campus on the evening of July 28, 1997, more than 30 campus buildings, including the Library, suffered extensive damage. More than 425,000 volumes were heavily damaged/destroyed when flood waters broke through a wall and quickly filled the Library's basement to the ceiling with water and debris. Using a series of slides, Lunde discussed the extent of the damage and outlined the process through which CSU has begun its restoration efforts. Fortunately, CSU had a Disaster Plan in place at the time of the flood and was able to respond quickly. The flood hit at approximately 10:00 p.m. on July 28. The disaster team was assembled at the Library at 7:00 a.m. the following day to assess the damage and organize work teams. A disaster recovery consultant was quickly hired and off-site library services were established. Within a matter of days, the water was pumped out of the basement and Library materials were removed from the debris and packed for shipment to facilities in Texas and Wyoming to be freeze-dried. The first of these materials are expected to be returned to the Library on August 1, 1998.

What made the CSU experience work? According to Lunde, adequate preparation and extraordinary teamwork made the difference. CSU had a disaster plan and response team in place, and the University and Library community united together to tackle each challenge. What advice does she offer to other institutions? Know who the "key players" are before they are needed, and contact them immediately when an emergency occurs. Appoint building and collection proctors to oversee both the physical facilities and the Library's collections. Keep complete and accurate records, and use cameras or videos to document damage as soon

as possible. And, perhaps most importantly, keep a sense of humor intact. Emergencies cannot be avoided, but disasters can.

Further information about the CSU experience and related links may be found at:

<http://www.colostate.floodrecovery/>

12: What if Gutenberg Had a T-1 Connection?

Joseph Janes, Director, the Internet Public Library, School of Information, University of Michigan; Lorne LeJeune, Product Marketing Manager, Tech. Publications, O'Reilly & Associates

Reported by Sheila Moran

Joseph Janes brought the audience through a historical development of librarianship from the days when librarians had to be scholars to determine the correct version of a manuscript to when reference work began in the 19th century because no one could find anything. The thread through all of this is that librarians have done what has made sense and what the economics of the day have forced. Changes and systems arose as a result of trial and error. Nothing in librarianship is by divine fiat. And publishers have done what makes sense to them. The publisher even today looks at the market first, then finds a topic, sells the book, and has no idea what happens afterwards. The shaping and development of a book rarely overlaps with librarianship. However, things have changed.

Lorrie LeJeune described a wonderful O'Reilly Java product, but one which lost a lot of money for her company. A focus group revealed that people would not pay as much for the electronic product as the print version even though the electronic product had many value-added

features. This was followed by a networked college campus license agreement that was another fiscal nightmare, not to mention the higher level of service demanded by their clients. They eventually had to staff an online group to handle all the Web related problems.

Further discussion between Janes and LeJeune indicated that today with electronic publishing, publishers are really scared. If one digital copy gets loose, there goes intellectual property and money. There are now other issues book publishers never had to face. There is a lot of additional programming to put things up on the Web. Negotiating subscriptions and determining what is a fair license are new things for publishers and librarians. People are asking, "How do I read something 20 years old?" so the publishers are archiving. Previously, only librarians did this.

There are all sorts of control issues. Today you buy a subscription to the Encyclopedia Britannica, but stop the subscription and it vanishes. Today the free stuff is permanently impermanent. Control is tied with negotiation.

Publishers see the electronic content as easily changed, easily copied, and then see themselves easily out of business. Librarians are afraid they will pay too much and they can't keep it up. Janes interjected that the issue really is that no one talks to each other because librarians and publishers are just too afraid to do this.

Janes ended by saying that the metaphor for the situation librarians are in today is similar to a slot machine. It is a very risky time, and the current model is ending. To have a comprehensive, enduring collection will take much more work because of changing formats.

WORKSHOPS

2: With Feet Planted Firmly in Mid-Air: Staff Training for Automation System Migration

Rick Ralston, Automated Processing Manager, Ruth Lilly Medical Library, Indiana University School of Medicine; Margaret Rioux, Information Systems Librarian, Marine Biological Laboratory/Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute Library

Reported by Janet Arcand

This session provided useful advice on how to prepare library staff in advance for a migration to a new ILS system. It was based on the experiences of two different libraries migrating to two different systems.

Rick Ralston discussed the status of system migration at the Ruth Lilly Medical Library. Although the Library has still not migrated from

Notis to Horizon, the staff have participated in the planning process for three years and had the benefit of seeing the Indiana University's Main Library migrate last year. Ralston believes that system migration training falls into four stages. The first stage, mental preparation, involves keeping the staff informed, providing opportunities for input, reminding staff to focus on the larger picture of the eventual results, and introducing the concept of possible organizational change. The second stage, physical preparation of the site, requires acquiring needed hardware and software, providing software application training, and giving staff adequate testing time. Stage three, formal training, should be done as close to the migration implementation as possible for staff motivation and information retention, and be flexible enough to suit differing learning patterns. Follow-up training, the final stage, utilizes the staffs acquired training by having them create the local procedure manuals and provides for cross-training, maintaining strong lines of communication, and scheduling frequent meetings for the immediate post-migration period.

Maggie Rioux spoke about the recent migration at the MBI/WHOI Library from DRA to Endeavor. This experience led her to formulate the "Driver Training Theory of System Migration," in 5 stages. The "Anticipation" Stage requires staff involvement in evaluating system choices, which, she emphasized, must include serials staff since many systems fail to provide an adequate serials module. Stress must be anticipated and acknowledged; staff should be encouraged to write down a list of pet peeves about the current system. The "Formal Driver's Ed Class" Stage encompasses hands-on training by a skilled trainer. All staff will need an overview of all modules, and local procedure documents should be available. The "Learner's Permit" Stage focuses on pre-implementation practice sessions by the staff, which should be scheduled as part of their duties. There should be flexibility in accommodating learning styles; assigning peer mentors is a valuable training tool. The "On The Road On Your Own" Stage is when production comes up. It's important for supervisors to use the system themselves. They should expect to fight fires and be patient with stressed-out staff. The final stage is "Living with the Car." **Supervisors should keep**

communication channels open, and encourage staff to say what's wrong with the system (these could be future enhancement requests). Now is the time to keep staff gripes in perspective by looking at the old system pet peeve list.

3: Getting to the Summit: How Do You Get There From Here? A Climber's Guide to Consortium Formation
Margaret Hawthorn, Serials Librarian, University of Toronto-Mississauga; Dean Frey, Network Coordinator, Alberta Public Library Electronic Network; Virginia Roy, Marketing Manager, *Faxon* Canada
Reported by Carolyn Helmsie

This session presented research on different models of consortia: an account from a consortium detailing their formation experiences, and the views of major vendors on consortia.

Margaret Hawthorn studied the formation, process and governance of sixty state- or provenance-wide multi-type library consortia. Consortium formation is moving at a rapid pace, with 73% more than 1-2 years old. The primary member service is database licensing. Other services include providing electronic information, locally produced databases, Web sites, interlibrary loan coordination, Web-based union catalogs, and serials union lists. The most common pattern of governance is a separate advisory board; state or provincial library governance is second; and incorporation as a separate body is third. In Hawthorn's survey, twenty-seven consortia were funded at the state or provincial level; twenty-one by federal funds; eight by municipal and seven by grants. The following are some examples of consortia with diverse structures and services:

Michigan Electronic Library (MEL) has a three-tiered structure:

<http://mel.lib.mi.us/>
<http://www.accessmichigan.lib.mi.us/>
<http://www.merit.edu/michnet/>

Maine's consortium is being formed by the State Library:

<http://www.state.me.us/msl/mlo.htm#definition>

South Carolina's consortium involves commercial network providers and other private sectors:
<http://www.sciway.net/aboutsciway.html>

Missouri's Mornet is very structured, with a well-documented web site:

<http://www.more.net/>

Dean Frey presented a consortium-building guided tour by the Alberta Library consortium. Slides with nature scenes provided the backdrop, as Frey started the tour at base camp, outlining the formation of Alberta's province-wide multi-library network. The process began in 1990 with the establishment of a strong vision statement. Alberta formed a diverse partnership consisting of university, college, regional public, municipal public, special libraries and library organizations. The Alberta Strategic Alliance for Planning (ASAP) was created in January 1993, which established the planning principles for the libraries and mission statement. The planning process was kept on track by the establishment of the Red Deer Action Forum in February 1995, representing Alberta's library community with a diverse range of occupations and activities to help crystallize the vision. The efforts by the consortium building teams lead to the formation of the Alberta Library. The next stage for the Alberta Library was to move from the vision to implementation by writing a business plan, building a constituent assembly; appointing a board of directors; and incorporating. Now nearing the summit, the Alberta Library (<http://www.library.ualberta.ca/altalib/>) has established database licensing agreements, continuing education and training programs, and the Alberta Library Electronic Network (APLEN).

Keeping with the climbing theme, Virginia Roy gave the vendors' perspective called "A View from a Different Mountain." Vendors are challenged with the increased competition, cancellation of print subscriptions, and the creation of new business models. With the move away from print, libraries and vendors now have to deal with the issue of license agreements. Since publishers are demanding it, most consortia are dealing directly with publishers rather than serials agents. Consortia now have to deal with multiple publisher and supply issues, which were once the purview of serial agents. Roy feels that vendors are making the technology and software investment to offer services, which will include a single point of access and other value-added services for electronic products. The issue of vendors assisting with license agreement is a difficult

one. Since licenses are the cornerstone of the consortia, licenses are legal contracts, requiring legal expertise. Since generic or national licenses seem impractical, Roy stated that serial agents should not be directly involved in licensing negotiations. Vendors can facilitate license negotiations by storing information on publishers' policies. Vendors can also aid the authentication of users. Roy sees the future with vendors clearly in the middle as integrators, between licensing services, print and electronic subscriptions access services, and other consortia services. Roy concluded that vendors would adapt new technologies that will consolidate, manage, and add other value to serials for consortia.

4: Building an Electronic Journal Collection from the Ground Up

Susan H. Zappen, Head of Technical Services; Jennifer Taxman, Head of Public Services, both at Lucy Scribner Library, Skidmore College
Reported by Pat Loghry

Susan Zappen and Jennifer Taxman described Skidmore's experience in building an electronic journal collection. They noted that to determine what electronic journals were needed and how they would be handled, several areas were explored. The first of these was the college itself. Skidmore has 2200 full-time students with dormitory network connections; computers are located in the library, labs, and some classrooms. In addition, the collection would need to support some external programs. Secondly, faculty needs were considered, and the existing collection was evaluated.

Lastly, the Library staff developed a collection development policy framework that would include subject matter, treatment, quality, format and price. Subject matter selection would be based on relevance to the existing curriculum, ability to serve multiple curricula, and relation to the current collection. In addition to the level of treatment (introductory, scholarly or popular) language and date of publication were considered. Quality of the materials concerned accuracy and reliability, comprehensiveness, validity/authority, and perspective. Formats considered were print, electronic (CDROM and Internet access), audio/visual, and microform. Textbooks, theses, and doctoral dissertations were excluded. Price would include the need for

multiple copies and paper or hardcover decisions. The electronic materials price needed to include the price of 24-hour access.

Library staff then looked at the acquisition process — how to budget funds and how to develop licensing and consortia agreements. Part of this process included the continual review of materials for cancellation. After acquiring items, staff developed cataloging policies and publicized the resources. Next they created bibliographic programs and printed guides. Finally, staff evaluated the resources chosen, using statistical information and survey forms.

The process has had several implications for the Library: microfilm can be withdrawn; some titles can be cancelled; and some titles may no longer be bound. Zappen and Taxman feel that they have increased access and improved patron assistance.

5: The Development and Use of a Genre Statement for Electronic Journals

Jennifer Weintraub, Bibliographer and FullText Genre Specialist, Mann Library, Cornell University Library
Reported by Kay G. Johnson

The genre statement is used in collection development at Mann Library, Cornell University's biological sciences and agriculture library. It combines collection development policy with the present and future statuses of a particular type of resource in the Mann Library collection. The Library divides collection development by genre categories rather than by subject specialty. Jennifer Weintraub described the development and parts of the electronic journal statement and how it relates to collection development.

The quality and authority of a resource are paramount as selection criteria. Is the information complete? Is the resource stable? Other elements included coverage guidelines, well-presented text and image formats, organization (e.g. issues vs. articles), access issues (e.g. campus networking), costs and competing formats (e.g. Internet vs. CD-ROM). The selection strategy is updated yearly. For instance, Weintraub initially selected only free electronic journals; now, the cost limit is 20% more than the print version subscription. The

future of a particular genre is also updated yearly. The future plans for the electronic journal collection include incorporating trial resources, investigating archiving, weeding, and developing a retention policy.

Weintraub concluded the workshop by characterizing the genre statement as: complementing collection development policies by covering a specific class of electronic information across a range of subjects; codifying selection criteria and standards for reference by the whole library; facilitating communication between library divisions; and summarizing the state of the library's collection in the genre.

6: Electronic Publishing: The HighWire Experience

Vicky Reich, Assistant Director & Digital Librarian, Stanford University Libraries
Reported by Maryon McClary

Vicky Reich polled her audience to find out what areas of electronic publishing they were most interested in and accommodated those interests in what turned into a lively dialogue between the presenter and the audience. HighWire Press is the electronic imprint of the Stanford University Libraries; their staff works actively with society and association publishers in the STM field to shape the future of the publishing and distribution of scholarly materials. By leveraging the expertise and technological capabilities of Stanford University, their goal is to work with small publishers (1-6 titles) who would not have access to the resources needed to do development and research on electronic publishing. The Press now has approximately 100 titles available (<http://highwire.stanford.edu>). A demonstration of the HighWire Press product gave the audience (a mix of publishers, vendors and some librarians) the opportunity to see electronic journals that really have different capabilities from their print counterparts. A few features demonstrated were: links from references to the full text of the article within the HighWire suite of titles (toll free linking) and links to PubMed abstracts and content that will never appear in print (e.g. links to evaluated sites, course materials).

The audience was concerned about pricing models as well as access to archives once you no longer subscribe. While there are no long-

term answers in the rapidly developing area of electronic publishing, both Reich and audience members reported various models: buying data for local mounting, paying a small maintenance fee for access once you no longer subscribe, and paying for access to current issues while older material is free. On the matter of licensing, Reich reported that she advises publishers that they don't need licenses and encourages them to provide IP based access. Reich reported the interesting development of a separate entity: the HighWire Marketing Group has been created to leverage resources for marketing purposes.

7 Access to Government Serial Information in a Digital Environment

Louise Treff-Gangler, Head, Government Publications; *Marit S. MacArthur*, Government Publications Serials Cataloger and Reference Librarian, both of *Auraria* Library
Reported by Janet Arcand

This session provided an overview of the history of digital government information and an outline of the issues involved in cataloging and bibliographic access to these documents.

Louise Treff-Gangler stated that the governmental mandate to provide more information in electronic format is based on the idea that electronic information is cheaper to produce and more widely available to the public. There are currently 75,000 electronic documents in the GPO Federal Depository Library Electronic Collection. The original mandate was to migrate to 80% of depository information in electronic form in **1998**. The current mandate is for a majority to be published in electronic format by **2001**; **35%** is available electronically now. GPO Access provides core documents (**10.6** million in **1996**) daily. They provide more timely information than paper or fiche and have been heavily used from the start; **13** million documents are downloaded each month. Internet information is not currently included in legislation regarding Depository status. One recommendation is to define Depository Libraries as Federal Information Access Libraries.

Marit MacArthur then discussed the impact on cataloging. There are alternatives to creating catalog records such as Web page access, either on a local homepage or using Web pages

maintained by others. Creating your own Website allows customization to your collection and patrons, but is time consuming to maintain and ignores non-electronic resources in your library. By relying on others you avoid re-inventing the wheel but may run into confusing duplication of information or unexpected gaps. There are also official government Websites include GPO Access, Pathway Services, or GILS (Government Information Locator Service). When deciding whether or not to provide bibliographic access in your catalog, one important factor is the degree to which paper and fiche government information have been cataloged there. Providing catalog records may impact on service policies regarding distance user assistance. Yet if no catalog access is provided, catalog users will be unaware of potential resources. Studies show that usage of electronic information goes up if it has been cataloged. MacArthur also spoke to Public Service concerns. Digital access may come at a cost and involve prohibitive license requirements, impractical password access, and new demands for expensive hardware and software. Reference and library instruction staff will require training and need to keep informed of trends. Many government reports include statistical data, which present printing or downloading problems. The conclusion was that there are advantages and disadvantages to all choices facing librarians in this area and careful consideration of the issues is essential.

9: The Real World of Integrating Electronic Resources into a Web OPAC

Christina E. Carter, Head, Reference Department; Sever Bordeianu, Head, Serials Cataloging Section; Nancy Dennis, Director, Library Technology Development; all of the University of New Mexico
Reported by Donna Sue Yanney

Nancy Dennis explained that in **1995** UNM was planning for a hardware upgrade to include Innovative WebPAC software. At the same time the library was acquiring a growing number of Web-based resources including electronic journals, databases, and full-text resources. Four collaborative teams — systems, cataloging and maintenance, acquisitions/serials, and reference — were appointed to begin looking at this and other issues arising from the impending implementation of the WebPAC.

A Web-based OPAC has many advantages: graphical display, gateway to remote electronic resources, and ability to support multiple protocols. In the real world, however, text-based and web-based catalogs will coexist for the foreseeable future. Records for electronic resources unfortunately behave and display differently in these two environments. Currently there is no optimum way to display records well in both modes.

Sever Bordeianu gave an overview of the cataloging and maintenance issues. An interesting problem with electronic resources for UNM was workflow. With no physical item to put on a cataloger's desk, cataloger notification becomes a concern. A cataloger must have certain information about how to access a resource such as its URL, authorization, and restrictions. The solution at UNM was to create a processing form. The cataloger must also have access to a Web-enabled workstation. Other practical cataloging issues include choosing a one or two bibliographic record approach. It is also necessary to determine and define new location, status, and call number codes for electronic resources. Checkin records may also be necessary for both the paper and the electronic version.

Christina Carter presented the reference issues involved with electronic resources in the WebPAC. The move to a Web-based catalog with integrated periodical databases, full-text articles, and other Internet resources presents challenges to reference staff and end users. In this environment, the library catalog and other resources begin to look and search more like each other. Periodical research is changing; moving from a complicated, multiple step process to a one-step process locating the entire article in a full-text online database. Reference personnel need to show users how to evaluate web-based information.

The availability of other resources on the OPAC computer presents special challenges for reference staff. Service policy issues center around identifying the library's core clientele and deciding who can access which databases. Staff may have to prioritize which users receive assistance first — onsite, e-mail or phone patrons. Staff may need to institute acceptable

use policies governing e-mail and Internet use. End-user policies may need to be enforced to allow sufficient access to the local catalog. Bibliographic instruction will need to address changes in search protocols, modes of display, types of resources, the process of locating information, citing information, software, and hardware and network protocols. Electronic core competencies should be established for reference personnel, and regular training sessions held to help staff keep up with change.

11: "Eeeeeel-Serials: Providing Access to Online Serials"

Jennifer L. Edwards, Serials Cataloger and
Amanda Xu, Serials Cataloger, both of MIT
Libraries

Reported by Mike Beier

Jennifer Edwards detailed the direction and accomplishments of the MIT Libraries in planning, documenting, and implementing the cataloging of electronic resources. With the proliferation and increasing value of electronic resources, a position was created at MIT for an Assistant Acquisitions Librarian for Digital Resources. The responsibilities for this librarian include: overseeing the acquisition of electronic resources; managing and facilitating license review, negotiation and compliance; cooperating with subject librarians and staff to review access options; testing software and equipment compatibility; assuring access to site once license is secure; and maintaining a list of electronic journals and their terms of use on the libraries public web site.

The Electronic Resources Cataloging Policies Group was established in 1996 to establish policies for electronic resources both monographic and serial. Cataloging librarians for both groups explored the philosophical issues and practical details of cataloging these items. Final versions of the policies are on the Collections Services web page, under 'Cataloging'. Many of the specific policies are found there:

<http://macfadden.mit.edu:9500/colserv/sercat/documentation.htm>

With policies in hand MIT has been cataloging and providing OPAC access to e-serials for some time, and their experiences were detailed. MIT Libraries developed a successful program of

cataloging electronic resources based on their developed policies and other established guidelines.

MIT currently is devising a policy for the maintenance of URLs at three levels: using URL checking software; having a central location and mechanism for maintaining URLs at the web site as well as the OPAC; and discovering a product that will alert them when there is a change in the content (such as the upgrading of an abstract to full-text), so they can update public holdings information. This policy outline will require additional software development to come to full fruition.

Amanda Xu discussed more of the theoretical aspects, not necessarily looking to find answers or reach conclusions. but to explore the relationships between the players in the expanding world of electronic publishing, and the interactions, expectations and visions of these groups. She considered the publisher and aggregator roles and the library's function (includes consortia, and individual libraries) in providing access. Barriers and challenges in the process were listed and discussed, including pricing, archiving, formats, technical challenges, searching, standard, and future directions.

Librarians who are beginning to work through the process of providing public electronic access to e-journals, including full MARC cataloging, and providing links in the OPAC. will find the Web sites maintained and linked by the MIT Serials Cataloging department extremely useful. Explore their page below, as well as that listed above, to see the breath of the resources available:

<http://macfadden.mit.edu:9500/colserv/colserv/seracq/eserials.html>

12: Turning Our World Upside Down: Will Technology Change Pricing?

Susan Hillson, Information Consultant and
Nancy Knight, Information Consultant
Reported by Carol Ficken

Susan Hillson and Nancy Knight, after distributing spreadsheets of pricing models for electronic information, discussed various pricing models and the effect technology has on pricing. Online media allowed usage to be measured and introduced time-based pricing since price-per-

unit was inappropriate. This change in format also provided the convenience of linking (hyperlinks) various sites; however, the added value brought additional costs (production, maintenance, search engines, and operation).

The workshop attendees then divided into 15 groups with each group assigned a different type of pricing model. A few examples of the 15 types included: 1) free access, 2) electronic free with print subscription, 3) document delivery, 4) group purchasing (consortia), and 5) based on ports/seats. Each group listed pros and cons of its assigned type and then shared the results.

The conclusion of the pros and cons indicated that many variables need to be considered when a library is choosing the type of pricing model(s) that would be most economical and appropriate for each situation. The considerations most frequently discussed include size of library, costs (hidden costs, opportunity to try electronic version at no cost), ease of calculation, availability of statistics, budget, types of patrons, and equipment.

13: The Latest on Latest (Entry) and Other Hot News About Seriality

Jean Hirons, CONSER Coordinator, Serial Record Division, Library of Congress
Reported by Kay G. Johnson

This session was primarily an update on the events since the three seriality models were proposed by Crystal Graham and Jean Hirons at the JSC International Conference on the Principles and Future Development of AACR (Toronto). At that conference, four working groups were appointed to study the models and other seriality issues. Initially, the working groups concentrated on Model B — a universe consisting of serials and monographs where the only requirement for serials is that they continue indefinitely (indeterminacy). Problems in distinguishing indeterminacy for loose-leafs and many electronic resources plus the increased difficulty in differentiating between monographs and serials led the working groups to develop Model C — a bibliographic universe of monographic and ongoing entities. Under Model C as proposed by Jean Hirons and Regina Reynolds, monographic entities are further divided into single-part and multi-part entities. Ongoing entities are further divided into

successive entities with discrete parts and integrating entities, an intriguingly untraditional category.

Generally, the traditional bibliographic universe of monographs and serials fits neatly under monographic entities or successive entities with discrete parts. Integrating entities are titles that can change over time and include loose-leafs, databases and Websites. This approach avoids the need to distinguish between determinate and indeterminate content. Model C separates ongoing entities into categories for the purposes of considering how many records will represent the bibliographic entity, what cataloging techniques are most effective and where there are gaps in AACR2. It does not specify where in AACR2 each category should be covered, indicate which format specialist should catalog what materials or call for major changes in current cataloging rules or techniques.

The working groups have also been studying the latest vs. successive entry question. They have rejected latest entry as being too cumbersome. As a way of dealing with the problems of loose-leafs and electronic resources where the old title disappears when the title of the resource changes, Sara Shatford Layne developed a proposal for an incorporating entry. In this model, each title is cataloged separately, but one title is incorporated into another title on the bibliographic record. One would see an "Incorporates" note rather than a "Continues" note. An incorporating entry record would maintain the identity of the earlier titles while permitting flexibility on the part of the individual cataloging agencies to retain only the latest record or add records for earlier titles.

There are many unresolved issues and questions surrounding both Model C and the Incorporating Entries proposals. For more information, see the CONSER Web Site under: <http://lcweb.loc.gov/acq/conser/serialty.html>

15: E-Journals, Kansas Style

Charlene Simser, Serials Cataloger, Kansas State University Libraries
Reported by Eileen Pritchard

Charlene Simser spoke about an e-journal project to establish a method by which an agency and a library could partner to publish an electronic journal. The purpose was to save the

money for libraries that buy back research done by public agencies, in this case the Great Plains/Rocky Mountain Hazardous Waste Research Center. Simser's presentation began by reviewing how the electronic resources were cataloged in the MARC record, how the e-resources were identified in the OPAC and linked to the resource itself for the users from the OPAC.

After giving background on the Kansas State collection policy for electronic resources, Simser discussed the joint project with the Hazardous Waste Research Center (HWRC) to produce the electronic journal, The Journal of Hazardous Wastes. The role of the HSRC was to put out a call for papers by the head of the research center and to publish the papers in electronic format. In the preliminary discussions, the library would provide access by formatting, subscriptions, and marketing. Kansas State Libraries' librarians would also catalog and archive the publications.

Some problems were encountered in this effort. First, the person in charge at HWRC was transferred to another area of the country; so the project lost some continuity. The person doing the Web work was not familiar with journal publishing, which includes volumes and numbering. Inconsistencies became a problem in that it was difficult to identify a specific item. Simser said more library involvement was needed in the publishing and online archiving.

It is Simser's hope that Kansas State could work on other agriculturally related materials to make them available at a low cost to those who do the research, purchase the information, and use the information. This model also demonstrates a more active role which librarians may play in both scholarly publishing and in the accessibility of published materials.

16: Dear Abby, Dear Abbot: Practical Advice for the Serials World

Christa Easton, Coordinator, Serials Group and Government Document Serials, Stanford University Libraries; Tina Feick, Vice President, Blackwell's Information Services; Laura Parker, Sales Representative, Academic Press
Reported by Jill Emery

This workshop was an open forum for the exchange of ideas and concerns with seriality. Christa **Easton** asked for a show of hands to demonstrate that the audience was mostly comprised of librarians and vendors/service providers, with a smattering of publishers, but alas, no ILS vendors. She then determined that a third of the audience were there for the format of the workshop, a third were there for the speakers, and a third were tired of raising their hands. Christa then explained that she was the coordinator for a serials department where check-in was performed on 3x5 cards and that complaints should be kept to a minimum. As it turned out, the topic *dujour* was claiming.

Is the 4-6 week claim response time really needed by the vendor/publisher? Couldn't they respond quicker? Tina Feick responded that the 4-6 week claim response time interval was industry standard and that was the amount of time it took to verify whether the issue was available or not. Laura Parker seconded this response.

What is the impact of automated claiming programs on the vendors and publishers? Tina Feick stated that more claims were coming in so more people were designated at the vendor end to deal with the increase in claims. Phil Greene from Ebsco, who was in the audience, seconded these statements and further stated that with automated claiming, the vendors have become a 'dumping ground.' They must sort and sift through the claims.

How are premature claims handled? Tina again responded that some were sent back and some were sent **on** to the publisher.

Someone noted that a lot of first issues had been delayed this year, why? The answer from Laura Parker was the advent of electronic production at a number of publishers. Laura then followed up to the previous question stating that publication delay notices were often not mailed because the notice would arrive at the same time as the issue.

Why can't there be electronic responses to electronic claims? All three panelists stated in unison that there is no current **EDI** system that allows claim responses. One vendor stated that on-site mail delivery services are factors in the

non-receipt of material. Another vendor then said: "the way predictive check-in is designed, claims will always be a problem." One vendor asked if librarians were using claim checkers or claim response mechanisms. The librarians responded with a rousing chorus of "YES!"

Do claims have an impact on pricing? The vendor/publisher community replied: No. There was a discussion concerning the inconsistent issue numbering and irregular publishing of certain publishers. Laura Parker responded that often this occurs because of last minute editorial changes.

17: Law Libraries, Hospitals, Museums, Colleges, and Government Offices All Sharing **One** Automation Project
Annamarie Erickson, Membership *Liaison*/
Automation Technology, Chicago Library System
Reported by Jos Anemaet

This workshop should have been of interest to many more librarians than the approximately dozen who attended. This was, essentially, the story of how a substantial number of mostly smaller libraries shared an automation project offered by the Chicago Library System using Ameritech Library Services, to form a consortium. Annamarie Erickson, who worked for the Chicago Library System to set up individual library OPACs, listed the great variety of libraries (some of which had never before been automated) who paid to participate and now could specify their automation goals. These libraries would contract with Ameritech/Horizon to upgrade existing software, expand their online systems, or convert entire card catalogs to machine readable records and set limits on usage.

18: **EDIFACT** Implementation: **One** Goal -
Three Partners: Library, **ILS** Vendor and
Subscription Agent
Friedemann Weigel, Managing Partner,
Information Systems Director, Harrassowitz
Booksellers and Subscription Agents; Cindy
Miller, Director, Product Management and
Strategic Planning, Endeavor Information
Systems, Inc.; Michael A. Somers, Chair,
Technical Services Department, Kansas State
University Libraries
Reported by Sarah Tusa

The presenters of this workshop exemplified partnership at its best. From their respective points of view, each of the speakers described the role of his/her organization in the implementation of UN/EDIFACT for invoicing of serials. UN/EDIFACT has taken the initiative to develop standards for the electronic transmission of standard business transactions to support electronic data interchange (EDI). This technology allows computer-to-computer exchange of information, which in turn eliminates the necessity to re-key information manually, and thus saves time and reduces the human error factor. **EDI** technology typically consists of three components: 1) a message (arranged in a standardized format), 2) EDI-enabling software, and 3) a mode of transmission, such as a Value-Added Network (VAN) or the Internet.

Friedemann Weigel gave an overview of the definition, components, and costs and benefits of EDI. Weigel likened an **EDI** system to a big toolbox from which one can pick out the tools he/she needs. The "tools" one selects in this case are specific business transactions. Weigel pointed out that it is not effective to try to do all transactions on EDI, advising instead that the 80/20 rule applies to **EDI** as it does to other aspects of management.

Cindy Miller described the software package that Endeavor Information Systems has designed to allow standardized information transfer for a host of different transaction types. The project began when Ms. Miller and Mr. Weigel met at the 1996 ALA Midwinter meeting. Both SISAC and BISAC had announced their movement toward X12/UN/EDIFACT compatibility. Endeavor was developing an **EDI** package, which they started up with EDItEEU.org as the implementer. Endeavor developed a parser, which allows EDIFACT to map messages to the Voyager system. Additionally, they developed standard interface formats for all acquisitions and serials transactions. Most communication took place electronically between Endeavor's "programming guru" in San Mateo, Kansas State University, and the Harrassowitz group in Germany. The parties worked through EDItEUR to finish the guidelines for serials. As a result of this collaboration, KSU became the first library in the world to load UN/EDIFACT invoices for serials. Endeavor now has agreements with

Harrassowitz, Dawson, Blackwell's, and EBSCO to integrate their invoices directly into a library's acquisitions and serials module(s). Their schedule now includes releasing the serials claims and responses in summer 1998, to continue to add message sets (e.g., for purchase orders and quotations), and to extend UN/EDIFACT into other parts of the Voyager system.

Michael A. Somers described the factors that influenced his decisions in the process of implementing EDIFACT. He initially looked at proprietary licenses, but the cost was too prohibitive. The choice between using FTP and going through a VAN was made simpler by two situations. For one, the VAN turned out to be another expensive commodity, using a per transaction, per message fee base. Furthermore, when he asked the Bursar's office if they were interested in helping to support a VAN, they did not know what he was talking about. (They questioned the need for another campus vehicle.) After having worked with Endeavor and Harrassowitz, as described above, Somers reported that the first Harrassowitz invoice loaded in about two minutes and forty-seven seconds, with some errors, which the three constituents worked together to correct. Since then, they have also loaded Blackwell's and EBSCO invoices, the latter which contained 3,320 items and took twenty-four minutes to load. From the librarian's standpoint, Somers pointed out that to implement **EDI** successfully, one has to agree with the vendor how to transmit transaction records. His advice is to break each one into manageable sections. Also, the library must set up a messaging system, FTP account, and passwords to get into their vendor's server. From all reports, the partnership among the three entities — though harrowing at times — was deemed a successful experience.

19: Barbarism is the Absence of Standards:
Applying Standards to Untangle the
Electronic Jumble
Betty Landesman, Systems Training Librarian,
and Beth Weston, Serials Librarian, both of
George Washington University
Reported by Shelley Neville

Betty Landesman and Beth Weston guided us through the sometimes obscure, acronym

intensive, bewildering world of standards. The most helpful aspect of this "Standards for Dummies" session was that Landesman and Weston were able to define a variety of standards and tell us why they mattered. It wasn't overwhelming or too technical, but a very good introduction to standards.

They established eight serial processes in the electronic environment and how standards related to these processes. The processes included: ordering & claiming, check-in, payment, identification, location, rights management, searching, and retrieval. Standards included: ISSN (International Standard Serial Number), SICI (Serial Item and Contribution Identifier), EDI (Electronic Data Interchange), Holdings, Metadata, DOI (Digital Object Identifier), Locators, and 239.50.

Discussion was lively when someone asked why there are so many different organizations developing standards. No one had a good answer, except that when a standard makes sense, financially, or otherwise, the organization that has the most to gain is going to develop the standard. It is in the best interest of the library community to become aware of what is going on in the world of standards development and, if time permits, be involved in these committees.

20: Build It So They Will Come: Blueprints for Successful Web Page Development

William Terry, Director of Technology, *NetPubs* International; Ellen Greenblatt, Assistant Director for Technical Services, Auraria Library; Cynthia Hashert, Serials Acquisitions Librarian, Auraria Library

Reported by Donna Sue Yanney

The first part of the workshop, presented by William Terry, concerned practical, generic Web site considerations. Before undertaking a Web project, ask some questions. Why would a Web site be useful for you? Who is its intended audience? What is the goal of the site? You will also need to identify the resources that are available to create, maintain, and manage the site.

William Terry said building a dynamic site in a dynamic environment takes some creative planning. It is necessary to know your intended audience well. Know what kind of browsers and

associated software they use. Know also how, when, and on what type of computer equipment they connect to the Internet. This information will help you decide which tools to use when building your Website. The style of your Website should be consistent with your goals, and the same theme should be carried out throughout the entire site.

Terry used a building metaphor to describe Website construction. From laying the foundation (using HTML, images, CGI, and XML) to the nitty gritty details such as moldings (cascading style sheets and server side includes) and balconies. **lofts**, and spires (plugins, helper applications and Java), the edifice (Web site) is built.

Cynthia Hashert identified the intended audience of a technical services Website as technical services and other library staff, librarians at other institutions, library users, and the general public. A technical services Website facilitates distribution of policies and procedures; changes to documentation can be made globally with one quick change to the Web version. Workflow is streamlined, and staff can be more efficient with desktop access to **tools** and resources. Technical services Web pages can improve communication by listing contact information, providing forms to standardize input, and providing access to mailing lists.

Ellen Greenblatt gave advice on how to start the Website project. She suggested looking at other technical services pages. Many good examples can be found at <http://tpot.ucsd.edu/Cataloging/Misc/tech-services.html>. Resources to help you get started on your Website can be found at your institution's computing center or are available online. "Writing for the Web: A Primer for Librarians" at:

<http://bones.med.ohio-state.edu/eric/papers/primer/toc.html>

is one such library-specific online resource.

Greenblatt also gave advice on Website design, content, and form considerations. Ease of navigation can be achieved with a home button, pull down menus, frames, search compatibility, and a site index. Consistency and simplicity are virtues in a web site. Graphics should be aesthetic yet functional, and thumbnails should be used to provide access to large images.

Consider users with disabilities when designing a Website. Think about the type of information you are making available: some data such as financial information, internal reports, and forms may be more appropriate for an Intranet rather than the Internet. Consider also the structure and arrangement of the page — should it be arranged by unit or function?

Once the Website is completed, don't forget to plan for the future. Someone must maintain the Web page. Centralized maintenance responsibility with a developed plan will avoid a haphazard approach. Keep a master file including a Web page profile and a map of related pages. Document the changes made to the site. Hashert and Greenblatt have a "Technical Services Webpages" site at:

<http://carbon.cudenver.edu/~chash/tspages.html>

21: Do Holdings Have a Future?

Frieda Rosenberg, Head, Serials Cataloging,
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Reported by Ann Kolodzey

Frieda Rosenberg presented this workshop in hopes that it would be a "seedbed for discussion." She noted that the evolution of standards and the dearth of practical guidance further complicate the already complex implementation of online catalog holdings statements for serials. Implementation goals to strive for include: consistency in holdings data, cooperative development of a better holdings model (standard), improved implementation in

our systems, better guidance for implementation, archives of publication patterns and data, and enriched holdings to better serve the public. Especially useful for serial holding are NISO standards 239.42 (1980) and 239.44 (1986). 239.57 covers monographic holdings. 239.71 which will include serial and monographic holdings should be very useful when it is finalized later this year.

Rosenberg described MARC serial holdings as used in the DRA system at the University of North Carolina. She showed both the technical display and the public display; she lamented the inability to accurately display all the possible holdings information.

Rosenberg then presented several possible holdings scenarios, which would link holdings information in new ways. The basic example was for a journal with two title changes. All three titles were held in paper: the first two were also in microform; and the second two titles were in electronic format. Successive entry provides no direct link between titles one and three. The link approach provides direct links to all three titles but the holdings records are separate for each format.

Basic holdings questions which remain include how to improve standards, how to implement standards, how to determine the best level of holdings needed, and how to handle exceptions. All these questions must be considered to best serve the local and global needs, which are addressed in holdings statements.

NETWORKING NODES

Managing Electronic Journals
Sharon Cline McKay, convener
Reported by Joanne Martinez

The Managing Electronic Journals Node was attended by about 80 people, consisting mostly of academic librarians and a few special, governmental or medical librarians, plus some publishers and subscription agents. Sharon Cline McKay of Blackwell's Information Services led the group in an exploration of changes that have occurred since last year's meeting of the

networking node, and in brainstorming attributes of "electronic journals in the perfect world."

Issues resolved or improved since last year:

- ◆ Integrating electronic journals into OPACs has been largely resolved, or at least we have found ways to deal with them.
- ◆ Authentication is not resolved, but has improved.
- ◆ Publishers and aggregators are accepting and offering a wider range of file formats (html, sgml, pdf, etc.). However, no standards exist between publishers.

Issues with which we are still struggling:

- ◆ Licensing issues are complex, and often additional staff are required.
- ◆ An extremely broad range of pricing models have been developed, resulting in some confusion and little resolution to the economic issues libraries are facing.
- ◆ Standards have not been established for means of access, licensing, or file formats availability.
- ◆ With links to related information or resources at non-journal web sites, the line between journal content and other kinds of content is blurring.
- ◆ Product marketing and user acceptance is a challenge.
- ◆ Access can be limited rather than improved by licenses based on number of simultaneous users.
- ◆ Cataloging and marketing titles offered by aggregators remain a problem.
- ◆ Content delivery is still a problem.
- ◆ Consortial decision-making is an issue.
- ◆ The trade-offs between usage reporting vs. confidentiality are unresolved.

The question was asked, "If money were not an object, what would electronic journals look like in a 'perfect world'?" A sampling of the responses:

Technology

Total, integrated, full-text, full-graphics, color, everything!; single uniform interface, standardized to all e-journals regardless of publisher, yet adaptable to or customizable for individual user needs and preferences; integrated URL checker to constantly verify addresses; hacker-proof; FAST!; voice recognition-activated access

Access/Accessibility

Direct, integrated links to major indexes (system-to-system links); full and appropriate citation information; automatic holdings updates

Intellectual Property

No licensing — copyright and intellectual property covered by law, not by licenses
Content, Maintenance, and Delivery
Complete archives, including retrospective issues; permanent archive repository; global and regional mirror sites for redundancy and safety; unlimited access

Content

Critical mass of content — complete and stable collections; published as ready

Users and System Usability

Easy to use; authentication of users by affiliation or identity

Oh, and by the way, we need all of these attributes to be inexpensive, and their importance to be recognized and appreciated by our administrators. That's not too much to ask, is it?

Public Libraries

Marsha Bennett, Beverley Geer, and Connie Foster, conveners
Reported by Marla Whitney

The main discussion of the Public Library Node was the low number of public libraries involved in NASIG. The general feeling was that NASIG does have something to offer to public libraries and NASIG should make an effort to bring in more members from the public library group. There was some concern that topics of interest solely to public librarians would not have good turn out. However, many topics are of interest to all types of libraries. For example:

- ◆ Accessibility of the Web
- ◆ Disabled patrons/ ADA requirements
- ◆ Personnel issues at libraries — training unionized employees for new jobs
- ◆ ILS conversions/implementations
- ◆ E-journal access, archiving, purchasing, licensing
- ◆ Information on serials cataloging and ISSN info (revisions to AACR2)

Some suggestions for encouraging more public library participation:

- ◆ Change some of the language in the program so that it welcomes public libraries.
- ◆ Encourage public libraries to apply for NASIG award scholarships.
- ◆ Have more speakers from public libraries
- ◆ Public libraries should be encouraged to answer calls for papers.
- ◆ Have State representatives from Regional Councils and Memberships get more involved with the public libraries.

- ◆ Library consortiums that have a mix of libraries can encourage the public libraries to get involved with NASIG.

Other benefits of NASIG membership that would be useful to public libraries are:

- ◆ Good way to meet vendors and talk to them one on one.
- ◆ Make connections with similar libraries for problem solving.
- ◆ Public libraries that are currently NASIG members can volunteer to be added to the Human Resources Directory.
- ◆ NASIG Continuing Education can sponsor programs for the groups/consortiums meetings.

Steve Oberg also pointed out that The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh will be asked if they are interested in helping out at next year's conference.

Preservation **Issues**

Jane *Hedburg* and Fran *Wilkinson*, conveners
Reported by Fran Wilkinson

The Preservation Issues Networking Node met with 14 people attending, including one commercial binder. Jane Hedberg and Fran Wilkinson introduced themselves and the attendees asked to introduce themselves, state what they do, and identify their interests

General binding issues were discussed including rounding and backing vs. flat backing, durability concerns with flat backing for periodicals, training of library binding staff, and binding standards. A participant announced that (finally!) the 9th edition of the Library Binding Institute Standard for Library Binding will be available soon. Several people indicated that they hoped a new edition of the Guide to the Library Binding Institute Standard for Library Binding would be forthcoming.

Issues concerning nineteenth century/brittle periodicals and what type of preservation treatment they were receiving at various institutions were raised. Most attendees said

that they put these materials in phase boxes. A few participants mentioned using some deacidification processing at their institutions, but many periodicals were too far deteriorated for that to help much (since the process only stabilizes the material, but does not reverse the effects of acid paper). Next, the group discussed reformatting. This option works best for text-only materials rather than materials with photographs. Some libraries are doing preservation photocopying, but not much other reformatting is taking place. Members raised concerns about reformatting, specifically regarding which reformatting techniques to use and when, as well as archiving and format "refreshing" problems for electronic reformatting. Where to start, **if** preservation is a new assignment for you, was the next topic for discussion. Suggestions included contacting the preservation group for your region, i.e., AMIGOS, SOLINET. Northeast Document Conservation Center, etc., for tip sheets, outlines, bibliographies, workshop information, and even site surveys. Participants were reminded that often their campus archivist or special collections department were good resources. Additionally, a variety of articles and books are available. And, of course, a number of useful Web sites can be consulted.

Jane provided a handout of some of her favorites, listing Cons DistList (<http://palimpsest.stanford.edu/>) as the most important.

The group agreed that digitization was too big a topic to undertake in the time remaining, so the environment for preservation was the last topic for discussion. Everyone lamented the lack of enough full-time preservation librarians; preservation is often a duty tacked on to an already busy serials librarian's job. Conservation and the need for labs were mentioned as well.

The group was very enthusiastic and the time flew by. Participants agreed that this Networking Node was VERY successful and that it should be continued next year! Jane and Fran agreed.

Subject Indexing and Serial Literature for
Reference Librarians
Jeff *Bullington*, convener
Reported by Jeff Bullington

Well, it was late Saturday afternoon at the NASIG Conference in Boulder. Outside the sun was shining, the sky was a bright blue — it was a beautiful day (but any day is a beautiful day in Boulder — I can say so from years of personal experience.) So I was prepared to be in the room all by myself — I mean, here I was with the idea of getting together with public services librarians to talk about reference issues with serials — and public service types are not as common at NASIG. So I was happily surprised when people started trickling into the room.

Seven of us had a very lively discussion at the Reference Librarians Node. We discussed many things about serials and subject indexing as they relate to working with patrons. In brief, the key issues discussed were:

Indexes are still very important tools in libraries for accessing serial literature. Large, multi-disciplinary databases and aggregators are becoming widely-used resources in libraries and offer access to huge amounts of serial literature. But more narrowly defined, subject indexes are still very useful and helpful to patrons and reference librarians alike.

Controlled vocabulary terms and indexing are still needed in the reference environment. Although keyword and full-text searching are very powerful capabilities, subject headings and indexing are still very efficient and useful mechanisms for narrowing searches to find relevant citations.

It is important for librarians to continue providing patrons with education and support on how to locate and use serial literature.

Serials directories such as Ulrich's are important tools in the reference environment. Library staff often use them to identify where specific serial titles are indexed.

Somewhat off-topic, but related items of discussion were: It would be great to see additional NASIG programs on reference and end-user issues. More indexing and abstracting producers should be attending NASIG and participating in the discussions which take place at this conference.

OK, that about sums it all up. I had a great time, it is obvious that public services oriented activities have a place at NASIG, and I hope to repeat the activity next year! I would like to ask everyone who attended to drop me an e-mail at jbullington@trinity.edu. For anyone who is interested in reference-type issues at NASIG — feel free to contact me and perhaps we can come up with some additional ideas for a discussion next year in Pittsburgh!

Getting Published
Julie Gammon, Cindy Hepfer, Teresa
Malinowski, conveners
Reported by Teresa Malinowski

The current editors of Advances in Serials Management engaged participants in a lively discussion of how to get published. Cindy Hepfer initiated the discussion by addressing the motivations for publishing. A number of participants confirmed that they were interested in publishing because it is a requirement for tenure, promotion, and career advancement at their institutions. Others commented that they enjoyed writing as a creative activity.

Gammon, Hepfer and Malinowski shared practical advice on how to get ideas for manuscripts. Participants were advised to keep their "ears to ground" by monitoring listserv discussions, reading journals in the field and paying close attention to topics presented at seminars, workshops and conferences. All were encouraged to brainstorm with colleagues and journal editors to develop ideas. It was noted that some but certainly not all journals require a peer review of manuscripts submitted. The audience of would-be authors were told to expect criticism of their work and not be discouraged by feedback, suggested revisions,

and requests for clarification. Hepfer offered lots of tips on writing and stressed the importance of developing a good outline. The importance of writing a thoughtful conclusion was noted because some authors fail to effectively summarize the paper.

Those just beginning to write were asked to consider preparing a book review or report of a meeting or seminar to "get their feet wet." Malinowski spoke about the purpose of reviews noting that librarians, publishers and authors benefit from having reviews written. A well-written book review is objective, balanced, contextual, evaluative and has enough pizzazz to interest the reader! Gammon lead a discussion about author guidelines and the need to adhere to the guidelines issued by a publication when preparing a submission. She shared information about how to contact editors and journals.

Node participants received three handouts: "Getting into Print," "Getting Published: Book Reviews," and a hefty packets of author guidelines from several publications including: Advances in Serials Management, Serials Review, Serials Librarian, Library Acquisitions: Practice & Theory, and the Journal of Scholarly Publishing. Approximately forty interested authors or authors-to-be attended the session.

Union Listing

Margi Mann and Cathy Kellum, conveners
Reported by Margi Mann and Cathy Kellum

The Union Listing Networking Node at NASIG '98 was the best-attended union listing network node ever. Total attendees came to 15.

Cathy Kellum (SOLINET) gave an update of what's new at OCLC in regard to LDRs. The main problem discussed in past years is that of multiple holdings in multiple systems. OCLC now has recently introduced a new service that allows libraries to batch upload their holdings from their local systems (provided the holdings are in the USMARC Holdings Format) and OCLC will load them as LDRs. Three libraries are participating in this pilot project, and the pricing model varies according to the amount of "massaging" the data has to undergo. If a library can output USMARC Holdings from a local system, OCLC will take a test tape and evaluate

the holdings free of charge. They will be able to support both Level 3 and Level 4 holdings.

Margi Mann of WLN polled the group to see how many attendees had already implemented USMARC Holdings. Four reported they have implemented; 6 reported they are in the process of implementing. This represents a significant change from past years, where no attendees had implemented this holdings standard.

Attendees reported that many vendors claim they support USMARC Holdings, but they do not support it entirely. After discussion of these partial implementations, the group consensus was that any vendor answer needs to be explored and augmented, and librarians need to understand both the USMARC Holdings and the ANSI holdings standards when shopping for a system.

One issue that came under discussion is the linkage between check-in patterns and the USMARC Holdings record. This, in turn, led to a brief discussion of the various ILS implementations and how this link does or does not work.

Additionally it was noted that OCLC's LDR structure and the various ILS's holdings structures may not match in regard to the multiple physical formats for the same bibliographic item. The group predicted this will cause problems as more and more libraries move to automatic uploading of holdings.

A related problem is that patrons want consolidated holdings, which are time-consuming from a staff coding point of view.

The widespread trend of consortial formation is beginning to impact on union lists and union listing activity.

The attendees from Georgia reported that Georgia will have a single automated system. Which system, exactly, is still uncertain. They are now investigating how to update their existing state union list as it is accessed through the GALILEO system on the Web.

The attendees from Oklahoma are reviving their union list, after 5 years of total inactivity. Alabama recently purged the "delinquents" from their union list. Web union lists and Web

interfaces for the inputting of holdings are also emerging trends.

Electronic holdings generated a series of small discussions: to claim or not to claim?; dispatch data for electronic serial issues; and creating LDRs for electronic serials.

The growing attendance at recent union list networking nodes indicates that this is an emerging area that NASIG should continue to support.

USERS GROUP REPORTS

DRA Users Group

Reported by June Chressanthis, convener

Fourteen people attended the DRA User's Group meeting. After introductions, the meeting was open for questions and comments from the participants. The librarians from Illinois discussed their plans for going with DRA statewide with some libraries coming up as early as August. A question regarding the use of MFHD led into a discussion of the MFHD summary holdings notes (866) and detailed items. The conclusion was that standardization of wording is important in the 866 field. This discussion led into how the various libraries link analytics. The group wondered if EDI was working for anyone. The answer: no. One participant encouraged the group to be careful and watch what fields "start over" when setting up fund codes and payment records. Another member replied that this should not be a problem in TAOS. For additional information about the DRA UG, please contact June Chressanthis at chressanthis@library.msstate.edu.

Endeavor Voyager Users Group

Reported by Maggie Rioux, convener

The meeting was attended by 27 people representing 19 libraries in various stages of implementation plus one serials vendor partner. Of the 20 libraries, 11 are in production (or extremely near), two are in the process of conversion or training, one is negotiating the contract and five are looking at automation systems. The attendance at the meeting reflects Endeavor's growth over the past year – with many more libraries represented and many more of them actually in production.

The meeting itself was a free-ranging informal discussion. Newer libraries had questions about effects of implementation and what older libraries

would have done differently. Topics discussed included workflow changes, including the effect of using windows instead of a single module at a time as in a character-based system. We also talked about claiming and how to set up serials purchase orders to avoid difficulties in the future. Fiscal period close was mentioned as well as EDI.

It was good to see so many people at the meeting and also to see that the previous year's "lookers" are now full-fledged customers. We hope to see this year's lookers make the same transition between now and NASIG 99.

GEAC Advance Users Group

Reported by Marie Cimino Spina, co-convener

What if they gave a node and nobody noticed? Not quite nobody! Kimberly Maxwell, MIT and Marie Cimino Spina, NYU, attended the meeting. As Co-Chairs they were lonely but not without topics! The attendance list did not take long to complete so the discussion went immediately to different methods used for tracking new orders and costs. It was apparent that any ILS should provide serials managers with better reporting ability without the need to customize or keep an additional database for cost increases and formats. We also discussed EDI problems related to electronic loading of invoices. MIT uses FTP, while NYU will continue to use tape loading for the immediate future. Kim and Marie suggest that either there are insufficient GEAC users or the time slot may need to be changed.

SIRSI Users Group

Reported by Denise Novak, convener

Sixteen SIRSI users met on Sunday. Denise Novak, CMU Libraries, convened the group and introduced Jane Grawemeyer from SIRSI. This is the first time the SIRSI User Group has had

someone from SIRS! attend the meeting. Jane had a lot of information to disseminate, especially about Workflows. She let us know that the development group at SIRS! is already working on Serials Workflows and that we could expect to have it possibly in early 1999. The new Serials Workflows incorporates many enhancements users have been asking for. Jane also let us know about some new things coming in Unicorn 98.3. There will be some new name patterns, enhancement of the publication pattern, increased enumeration label size (from 6 to 20), and additions to the checkin records including an alert to the last checkin. It was a great meeting. We hope that a representative from SIRS! will attend the conference next year in Pittsburgh.

GOSSIP COLUMN!

Lady Luck Plays No Favorites, or, The Changing of the Card at **Buckingham Palace**

Reported by Ladd 'I'm no Walter Winchell' Brown

Friday night. 10:30 p.m.

The late night social and the biggest cheese display I'd ever seen were both just warming up. Two bright-faced kids who couldn't have been more than nineteen were handing out the microbrews. Some brunette was begging people to dance with her. (She had even brought her own music, poor thing.) Then someone flashed a deck of cards and a crowd quickly gathered.

That's where I came in. I'm a librarian. I play euchre.

What is this thing called euchre? No one's sure, not even Merriam-Webster. All anyone is sure about is that it's fun, fast-paced, and not being taught in library schools anymore. (It's also a neat way to stay up really late — too late — at NASIG!)

Teaching euchre is best done at the card table; this column is no place for anything so pedantic. There are some crackerjack resources out there, and the willing student can quickly become familiar with the rudimentary steps of the game. Heck, one look at the euchre players at the late night socials will assure you that you don't have to be brilliant, good-looking, or socially connected to enjoy the game.

Edmond Hoyle does a great job explaining euchre. He's usually classified around GV1243 in LC and at 794 or 5 for you Dewey fans. For a no-fuss electronic introduction to the game, check out Shawn Coons (<http://www.erols.com/shawncoons/euchre.htm>). Shawn calls euchre "The Game of Gods, Legends, and Champions." Now Shawn can add NASIG members to his list. Dave Guild has an excellent guide to the rules at <http://www.clarkson.edu/~guildda/euchretw.html>. Dave also has some swell links to variations of the game, like "Canadian euchre." (Do you have to play while wearing mittens?)

Of course, if you are from a card-playin' family or from the Midwest or both, you will already know the nuances, the gestures, and subtle communications that are very much a part of the game. For example, if your partner slams down her cards and walks out to the kitchen for a beer muttering to herself "I hate this game," then you know you are pretty much on your own for that particular hand.

The game has cute little quirks: like a jack beats an ace, sometimes; you have to deal funny; and there is some minor debate on which cards to use to keep score. Just because Idi Amin keeps score with twos-and-threes doesn't make it all bad.

In one of his first executive acts, President Steve Oberg declared euchre to be NASIG's Official Game, so study up, folks, and let's see a big turnout next year in Pittsburgh! (Hint: Let Steve win or you'll find yourself appointed to the Late Night Social Clean Up Task Force.)

REPORT FROM LIBRARY SCIENCE STUDENT GRANT RECIPIENTS
Elizabeth Parang, Awards & Recognition Committee

This past year we had a large number of applicants and were fortunate to be able to award ten NASIG Library Science Student Grants. The grants covered the cost of room, board, transportation, registration and \$50 pocket money to the 1998 NASIG 13th Annual Conference held at the University of Colorado, Boulder. The award also includes membership dues for one year in NASIG.

This year's Student Grant recipients are:

Mariya **Barash**
Wayne State University

Michael Brown
Fritz Schwartz Serials Education Scholarship
recipient

Valorie Huynh
University of Maryland, College Park

Carrie **McLean**
North Carolina Central University

Allan Scherlan
University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Michele **Seikel**
San Jose State University

Sherry **Souliere**
Simmons College

Jeff Steely
University of Texas

Laura S. Turner
University of Texas

Melody Ann **Wendland**
Emporia State University

Each of the recipients completed a survey about their experience at this past year's NASIG Conference. What follows is a sampling of their responses:

1. Why do you feel *it* is worthwhile for students to attend a NASIG Conference?

My experience at NASIG was invaluable. Spending four days with professionals in my chosen field has led me to a greater understanding of the highs and lows of librarianship, as well as the many challenges facing serials librarians today. The experience, as a student, reaffirmed the choices I have made as I have progressed through the MLS program. Being a student offers so few opportunities to face the realities of a chosen career; the workshops at the NASIG conference put everything into perspective. The opportunities to exchange information and hear the problems confronting serials librarians that were voiced in the many workshops is an invaluable learning experience — they cannot be learned in a classroom.

As a student who has had very little work experience or academic instruction regarding serials, NASIG was an excellent opportunity to gain a solid understanding of current practices and problems in the field. Because NASIG membership includes publishers and vendors as well as librarians, students can learn more about the entire serials process. Many students have only the librarian's view of the process.

2. How did attending the conference *benefit* you personally?

I learned a great deal about electronic journals and how to evaluate them, etc. I believe I can use this knowledge to participate in making sound decisions in my job. I enjoyed meeting everyone at the conference and as always, realizing that no matter what kind of library we work in, we all face the same challenges. This always makes me feel better about my own job. It also gave me the opportunity to hear about serials from other viewpoints which I think is important as well. Sometimes I forget that vendors and publishers have their own challenges to meet. I think this conference, especially, gives everyone involved in serials in

some way or another the chance to get together and work together.

This conference gave me my first experience with treatment as a colleague rather than a student or paraprofessional. What a boost to the self-esteem! I also met contacts and new friends who have encouraged me as I enter the metamorphosis from student to librarian. These contacts provided me with the scoop on the profession, the hiring process, the different types of libraries, and the advantages and challenges that face me. I was so excited when I recognized or was recognized by NASIG attendees at ALA annual the following week.

3. How did having a mentor help you during the conference?

My mentor cared enough to make contact before the conference to answer any questions I might have had about the conference. We also met about an hour before the actual mentor/mentee meeting so that I would have a familiar face in the crowd. I really appreciated her desire to make my experience at NASIG so meaningful.

My mentor made me feel more at ease by explaining the differences between the various types of sessions and what I could expect from each one. Through my mentor I was able to meet other attendees in other fields whom I might not have met otherwise. The special reception for student recipients and first-timers was a good way to start off. Debbie Sibley and Pat Frade made me feel very welcome and it was nice to meet them in person very early in the conference.

4. Did attending the conference influence your career plans? If so, how?

The NASIG conference has deepened my interest in possible careers with vendors or publishers. I do enjoy the academic atmosphere and responsibilities, but I also see that my skills in customer service and interests in management and cataloging will transfer to other environments. NASIG allowed me to see the wide variety of activities involving serials. As one conference attendee remarked, "Serials have been many things, but I must say, they've never been boring."

The conference changed how I look at all materials and operations of the library. I no longer think of serials as a separate collection of magazines and journals to be checked-out for library use only, requiring Occasional photocopying. I now see the serials nature of all materials, and how many traditionally monographic materials are becoming more serial in nature as they become more electronic. The field of serials librarianship is actually one of the more interesting, cutting-edge areas of librarianship, contrary to common misunderstanding. I am very interested in following up on my serials interest by reading more of the literature in the area and perhaps contributing myself. In some way, to future discourse. In short, I would consider serials librarianship as a career path.

5. What suggestions do you have for the 1999 NASIG Conference Student Grant Program?

Please ensure that all student recipients and awards committee members are able to sit together at the opening dinner. I'm still not sure that I met every member of ~~the~~ committee. Keep the stars and labels on the name tags. They drew people's interest without making me feel self-conscious. I was very flattered to receive the plaque and that will be a cherished reminder of my first NASIG conference. Continue to house student award recipients together. It was nice to share experiences with another student and newcomer. Since NASIG took care of all the travel arrangements, getting to and from was hassle-free. Ann McKee and Debbie Sibley also did an excellent job leading up to the conference keeping me updated on what to expect and receive before leaving.

I would suggest that the Awards Committee be a little more assertive about grant recipients sitting together at the first dinner (perhaps there could be a table set aside for the group). Somehow we all went separate ways that night. When I reconnected with other grant recipients later in the weekend, I had some of the most enjoyable conversations of the conference.

6. Additional comments or suggestions:

I was very impressed with the organization of the conference, not to mention the food. Everything was clearly explained and labeled. It was also

nice to see those volunteers who provided directions to rooms and buildings. My thanks to NASIG for giving me such a wonderful learning experience.

I think it would be good to have a workshop, open *to* all but designed for new members/first timers, in which NASIG veterans discuss the avenues for getting involved in the work of the organization.

I am very grateful for the opportunity to have attended the NASIG conference. I think the award program ~~is~~ a wonderful one — it certainly made me feel very special! As I mentioned, I was very impressed with the organization and planning that went into this conference. I heard many people say that NASIG was the best professional conference that they attend on a

regular basis. I guess the relatively small numbers lends itself *to* such an intimate group. I made many friends there and hopefully will keep in contact with them in the years to come. Everyone made me feel so welcome and comfortable and at ease — truly a unique group of people! The activities that were scheduled for Friday and Saturday nights wen? great — a real taste of the area — literally! I am very appreciate and thankful for having received this award. I accepted it not knowing exactly what it would be like — it was a wonderful experience. When I finally finish school (it takes forever when you do only one course per semester!), I hope to find myself in a position to attend the NASIG conferences on a regular basis. How about Hawaii one year? Thank you again for the grant that allowed me to attend.

THE MARCIA TUTTLE INTERNATIONAL GRANT

NASIG Awards & Recognition Committee

PURPOSE:

The grant will provide funding for a NASIG member working in serials to foster international communication and education, through overseas activities such as, but not limited to, research, collaborative projects, job exchanges, and presentation of papers at conferences. The grant is named in honor of Marcia Tuttle.

TERM OF AWARD: One year

ELIGIBILITY:

The applicant must be a NASIG member with at least 5 years' professional experience in the serials information chain. The proposed project must deal with some aspect of serials and include foreign travel. Foreign language skills should be adequate to project needs.

HOW TO APPLY: The applicant should submit:

- ◆ a completed application (the form is available on the last page of this issue)
- ◆ a written proposal outlining the project and including proposed completion dates
- ◆ current resume or curriculum vitae
- ◆ a minimum of 3 references, including one from the applicant's supervisor (a previous

- ◆ supervisor may be substituted if there is no current supervisor), one from a colleague at a different institution or company, and a letter of support from the foreign institution or collaborator as appropriate

AMOUNT OF THE AWARD:

\$1,000 for each award. NASIG may give more than one award in a year, or no award, depending on applications.

AWARDEE'S RESPONSIBILITIES:

The awardee will be expected to submit a final project report to the NASIG Board. Other reporting mechanisms, such as the presentation of a workshop based on the project at a NASIG annual conference, may be required as well, depending on the nature of the proposal, and will be agreed upon in advance.

AWARD CYCLE:

There will be a call for applications twice a year, with deadlines of April 30 and October 31. The deadline for the current cycle is October 31, 1998. The Committee will respond within 4-6 weeks. The award cycle process will be reviewed at the end of the first year.

MARCIA TUTTLE BIOGRAPHY

[From: Hepfer, Cindy. "A Tribute to Marcia Tuttle on her Retirement." Serials Review. v. 23, no. 2 (Summer 1997). pp. 1-30.]

Marcia Tuttle has had a distinguished career in serials librarianship. She was the recipient of the first Bowker/Ulrich's Serials Librarianship Award in 1985. Marcia published her landmark textbook, "Introduction to Serials Management" in 1983. The series continued with five volumes of "Advances in Serials Management", which Marcia originated and co-edited from 1985-1992. The series is used by all affiliated with the serials business. Another publication which Marcia began publishing and editing in the 1980's is The Newsletter on Serials Pricing Issues (NSPI). This is a timely publication for librarians worldwide with practical information and controversial viewpoints on serials pricing and related topics. Marcia also serves on the editorial board for Serials Review. With October Ivins, Marcia organized the Aqueduct Group, a retreat for librarians to discuss a variety of topics related to serials. Out of these gatherings came a call for action known as "The Aqueduct Agenda" which was published in The Chronicle of Higher Education, Library Journal, and Serials Review.

Marcia was one of a select few to attend a United Kingdom Serials Group (UKSG) conference in 1984. a meeting of minds/ideas. which resulted in a genesis of our own national serials organization (NASIG). The North American Serials Interest Group held its first conference in 1986. Marcia was present at the first NASIG conference and has attended many NASIG Conferences since. She served as chair of the Conference Planning Committee (CPC) for the Tenth Anniversary Conference held at Duke University in 1996. She has chaired the ALA RTSD (now ALCTS) Serials Section. Marcia currently serves as an associate moderator for SERIALST. She has taught a generation of serials librarians (and some vendors) in her serials courses at the library school at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Marcia loves to travel, and she enjoys making presentations on serials topics. Over the years she has been invited to speak at meetings all over North America, as well as at conferences in Europe, South Africa, and Australia. A number of these talks have been published in various library journals. Marcia Tuttle is indeed a well-respected international librarian, and it is an honor to name this International Grant after her.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS: NASIG BOARD

NASIG Nominations & Elections Committee

Many of us are still marveling at the tremendously successful NASIG conference in Boulder last month. The smooth functioning of the conference is all the more remarkable when you realize that NASIG is entirely a volunteer-run organization.

NASIG depends for its ongoing success on the willing volunteerism of its members and officers. The NASIG Nominations and Elections Committee depends upon you to nominate worthy members to serve as officers. This year, we are seeking nominations for Vice-President/President Elect, Treasurer, and three Member-at-Large positions.

A nomination form was included in your Boulder conference packet. Please take a few minutes to fill it out, and send your forms to the Chair of the Nominations and Elections Committee:

Bob Persing
University of Pennsylvania Library
Serials Dept.
3420 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104-6278
Fax: (215) 573-9610

You may also e-mail nominations to Bob at persing@pobox.upenn.edu. The deadline is October 15, 1998. Nominees must be current NASIG members. Descriptions of the offices are available on NASIGWeb at:

<http://nasig.ils.unc.edu/public/htmoffc.htm>

ABOUT NASIG MEMBERS

ADDRESS CHANGES

Joe Badics

Correct to: Phone: (734) 487-0020

Fax: (734) 487-8861

Jo Anne Griffin

Correct to: jgriffin@emerald.tufts.edu

Priscilla J. Matthews

Correct to: priscilla@exchange1.mlb.ilstu.edu

IN MEMORIAM: MARIO CASALINI

NASIG is saddened to report the death of Mario Casalini. Sr. Casalini, of the Italian subscription agency Casalini Libri, was a NASIG member. Several members of Casalini Libri attended this year's conference in Boulder.

We extend our sympathy to Sr. Casalini's family, friends, and associates.

TITLE CHANGES

Carol MacAdam

[Note: Please report promotions, awards, new degrees, new positions and other significant professional milestones. You may submit items about yourself or other members to Carol MacAdam. Contributions on behalf of fellow members will be cleared with the person mentioned in the news item before they are printed. Please include your e-mail address or phone number.]

Congratulations and best wishes to all!

Amira Aaron began her new position on April 1 as Director of Academic Services for the Faxon Company. She was previously Electronic Services Product Manager for Blackwell's. Amira writes: "I look forward to an exciting and creative opportunity dealing with academic libraries across the country and being part of a dedicated and experienced team at Faxon. I am also very pleased to be working with my former boss, Dan Tonkery, once again! This position is a great fit with my background, having spent a large part of my career in technical services,

systems and management at the UCLA and MIT libraries." Amira's new contact information is as follows:

The Faxon Company

15 Southwest Park

Westwood MA 02090

Phone: (781) 862-3191

Fax number: (781) 862-5250

E-mail: aaron@faxon.com

Whitney Alexander started his new job with Innovative Interfaces as Systems Librarian and Help Desk Team Leader in their Customer Services Department in August 1997. Whit was previously Librarian in the Cataloging Department of Texas A & M's Library. Of his new job, Whit says, "Here at Innovative, I'm working in the Customer Services Department to resolve issues in the Acquisitions/Serials, Cataloging, and FTP modules. I've been able to explore a new career path (Systems) without completely getting out of Acq/Serials, which I have always liked so much. So far, working here has been very enlightening – it's like looking at an online system from the inside out. I also work with a great bunch of people here at Innovative, which is very enjoyable. And living in the San Francisco Bay area is GREAT (except you can't find good BBQ to save your neck!)." Whitney's new addresses are:

Customer Services Department

Innovative Interfaces, Inc.

5850 Shellmound Way

Emeryville, CA 94608

Phone: (800) 878-6600 (USA/Canada)

or: (510) 655-6200

Fax: (510) 450-6350

E-mail: whitneya@iii.com

The news from **Vivian Buell Bernstein** is that: "I moved to south Florida this past December and opened my own consulting firm: Vivian Bernstein & Associates. Previously, I was a Business Analyst for the American Institute of Physics. My husband had been lobbying for this move to Boca Raton for a long time. When AIP Press was sold to Springer-Verlag, it seemed like the perfect time to make a change. This has been an interesting career move. I am able to combine my earlier career as a serials librarian, my years working with libraries for

Ballen Booksellers, and my recent experience as an analyst for a scientific/scholarly publisher. My firm serves both libraries and the publishing industry. Current projects with publishers encompass product development, marketing and survey research. Recently, VB&A designed and conducted a client survey for a public library system in New York. The report was used in budget negotiations with the state and as a tool to improve library programs. In January, I came back to New York to serve as a product judge for the Association of American Publishers/Professional and Scholarly Publishing Division Awards Program. We still miss the northeast and have worked awfully hard to get accustomed to year-round beach weather, palm trees, and a slower pace. The recent basketball playoffs were a little tense — my son cheered for the NY Knicks in his loudest Yankee voice while surrounded by Miami Heat fans." Vivian's new addresses are:

4293 NW 62nd Rd
Boca Raton, FL 33496
Phone: (561) 241-8723
Fax: (561) 982-8644
E-mail: vbb5140@compuserve.com

Elizabeth Brown has moved from Atlanta to Baltimore. She writes: "I became Coordinator for the Development of Bibliographic Control at Johns Hopkins University Library on April 6, 1998. I coordinate the cataloging of all electronic resources and serials as well as coordinate metadata access for the library's digitization projects. I'm already involved in a lot of exciting projects, such as digitization of sheet music and medieval manuscripts and implementing EAD. I'm a member of the Library's newly formed Digital Library Team and am also involved on the Eisenhower Library side with Project Muse, on which the Library collaborates with the Johns Hopkins University Press. I miss Atlanta, but so far I really like Baltimore. I'm excited to continue to move in new directions in my career but stay intimately involved in serials work — and to continue to attend NASIG!!" Elizabeth's new addresses are:

Milton S. Eisenhower Library
Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, MD 21218-2683
Phone: (410) 516-7759
Fax: (410) 516-5080
E-mail: ebrown@jhu.edu

Lillian DeBlois has a new title and new responsibilities at the Arizona Health Sciences Library. After working as a Library Specialist since 1996, Lillian became a Senior Library Specialist during a reorganization of the library, which has made her effectively, as of March 23, 1998, the "Serials Librarian." Lillian writes, "I am responsible for all serials management, cataloging, and maintenance. I maintain relationships with vendors and other external departments, as well as liaising with Information Services and Access Services concerning all aspects of serials. I am looking forward to becoming an active member of NASIG and networking with my colleagues." Lillian's addresses are:

Arizona Health Sciences Library
1501 North Campbell Avenue
P.O. Box 245079
Tucson, AZ 85724-5079
Phone: (520) 626-6195
Fax: (520) 626-2922
E-mail: lillian@ahsl.arizona.edu

Lynne Griffin started her new job at the University of Michigan Law Library on June 1st of this year. She writes, "As Technical Services Librarian, I am responsible for cataloging materials (both monographic and serial in nature) new to the Law Library collection, as well as any title changes, other necessary cataloging work, and authority control. I also supervise the Catalog Support Unit, where the 3-person staff handles inputting, revision, itemizing, and labeling. I feel that, though I'm now dealing with a more narrowly-defined category of material, the work I'm doing and the experience I'm gaining has greatly broadened my understanding of technical processing in all of its aspects." Lynne was previously Periodicals Supervisor at the University of Michigan's Hatcher Library. Lynne is very excited about her new job. Lynne's new addresses are:

University of Michigan Law Library
S-110 Legal Research
Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1210
Phone: (734) 764-9307
Fax: (734) 936-2304
E-mail: lgriffin@umich.edu
URL: www.umich.edu/~lgriffin

Beginning January 1, 1998, **Sandy Gurshman** took up her new position as Content Development Manager at Information Quest.

She had been Manager of Publisher Services at Blackwell's Information Services. Sandy says: "It's great to continue relationships with publishers I've known for years, as well as colleagues within the serials community. I'm also enjoying working with Jan Peterson, Dan Tonkery, Bob Boissy, and many other folks in the Dawson/Faxon group." Sandy's new addresses are:

Information Quest
957 Madison Avenue
Plainfield, NJ 07060
Phone: (908) 769-7154
Fax: (908) 322-0421
E-mail: sgurshman@eiq.com

Joseph Hinger left Detroit College of Law at Michigan State University Library in December 1997. His position there was Associate Director for Technical Services and Automation. He has moved to St. John's University Law Library as Director for Technical Services. Joseph says, "My primary focus over the next few years will be the automation of this library on Innovative Interfaces. This will be the third library that I am automating on this system. Moving to New York was a big change, but it is great living in the City, as there is so much to do, and it is all in reach!!!!"

St. John's University
Rittenberg Law Library
8000 Utopia Parkway
Jamaica, NY 11439
Phone: (718) 990-1582
Fax: (718) 990-6649
E-mail: jhinger@sjulawstu.stjohns.edu

On April 2, 1998, **Joan Hoolihan** began a new job as Cataloging Librarian in the Law Library of the Appellate Division, Fourth Department in Rochester, New York. She had previously been Biomedical Information Specialist at the University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry. Joan's new addresses are:

Law Library
525 Hall of Justice
Rochester, NY 14614
Phone: (716) 428-1077
E-mail: lawcat@pppmail.appliedtheory.com

Daniel H. Jones is leaving his position as Assistant Library Director for Collection Development at the University of Texas Health Science Center in San Antonio to become the

Director of Research & Development for North America for Harrassowitz. His new addresses are:

Harrassowitz
820 S. University Drive, Suite 4B
Mobile, AL 36609
E-mail: djones@ottosvc.com

From **Reba Leiding** we learn, "I've moved out of the northeast to the sunny South. I am now Collection Development Librarian at James Madison University, starting April 1, 1998. I am in charge of the approval plan and working with library teams in overall collection development. I don't see my new job duties as moving away from serials, as print and electronic serials are major aspects of collection development. My previous position was Acquisitions Librarian at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, in Troy, NY." Reba's new addresses are:

James Madison University
Carrier Library
MSC 1704
Harrisonburg, VA 22807
Phone: (540) 568-6779
Fax: (540) 568-2910
E-mail: leidinrm@jmu.edu

Hsianghui Liu-Spencer completed her MLS degree in May 1998. Right now she works as Circulation Supervisor in McKillop Library, Salve Regina University (SRU), Newport, RI. She started this job at SRU during the summer of 1998. Her responsibilities include managing the circulation operation and supervising student workers in this unit. Hsianghui is actively looking for a professional position in Rhode Island. Her addresses are:

Salve Regina University
McKillop Library
Newport, RI 02840
Phone: (401) 847-6650, ext. 2336
E-mail: liuspenh@salve5.salve.edu

Continuing a time-honored tradition among NASIG Newsletter Editorial Board Members, **Carol MacAdam** has taken a new job. Her new position as Associate Director for Library Relations at JSTOR began August 1, 1998. "I am delighted with this opportunity to work for JSTOR. The project itself is very exciting and the people at JSTOR are wonderfully energetic and motivated. I will work in the New York office, in cooperation with staff in Ann Arbor, MI, to

build and maintain relationships with JSTOR users and potential users. JSTOR is an electronic archive of important scholarly journals designed to dramatically improve access to the literature in several academic disciplines. It came out of the need for libraries and publishers to cooperate in preserving scholarly information in such a way that it can be used easily and efficiently by current and future researchers. JSTOR represents an investment in the future of scholarly achievement." Carol was previously a Sales Representative for Swets Subscription Services. Her new addresses are:

JSTOR
188 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10016
Phone: (212) 592-7345
E-mail: clm@jstor.org

Jan Peterson announces that he has a new job as Vice President, Publisher Relations and Content Development for the Dawson Information Services Group, effective April 1998. Jan's former job title was Director of Content Development for Dawson Information Quest. Jan says about the new job: "I still get to work closely with the publishing community. I just have more to talk about now." Please note Jan's new numbers:

Phone: (760) 431-7474, ext. 221
Fax: (760) 431-8860

Steve Savage has a new title and new responsibilities at Wayne State University. Having been Project Coordinator for the past two years, Steve is now Head of Cataloging. This is in addition to his having accepted the job of Editor-in-Chief of the NASIG Newsletter. Steve's e-mail remains the same, but his office addresses have changed:

Technical Services & Systems
7th Floor Science & Engineering Library
Wayne State University
Detroit, MI 48202
Phone: (313) 577-4005
Fax: (313) 577-3615

Dana Walker has started a new job as Serial Records Team Leader at Harvard College Library. Of her job change, Dana writes: "My last position at Yankee Book was actually Cataloging Supervisor — responsible for the day-to-day activities of the vendor supplied cataloging unit. I moved from the Continuations

Unit to the Cataloging Unit in March 1997. During my tenure at YBP I gained valuable experience in many areas of the vendor environment and worked with some very talented individuals. I started my new position at Harvard College Library in March 1998. To practice serials librarianship at this institution is a wonderful opportunity for me continue my academic library career." Dana's new addresses are:

Harvard University
Widener Library
Cambridge, MA 02138
Phone: (617) 495-3791
Fax: (617) 495-0403
E-mail: dwalker@fas.harvard.edu

On June 15, 1998, **Amanda Xu** began her new job as Product Designer for KnowledgeCite, Inc. in Boston. She was previously Serials Cataloger at the MIT Libraries. Amanda writes: "I had worked at MIT Libraries as CONSER serials cataloger for more than five years. This was a valuable experience for me, as it helped me to develop excellent working knowledge of serials cataloging principles and procedures for all formats conforming to national standards. It also helped me to fit the nuts and bolts of serials cataloging into the whole picture of bibliographic database design, indexing, accessing, and display at local system level as well as Internet access level. However, the parallel development of print and electronic library, required catalogers to go beyond MARC, AACR(s), and local online systems. What will be the next principles to manage distributed and federated collections residing in heterogeneous networked environments? How will digital library technologies, such as content linking, and 'concept searching,' affect the principles? What kind of promises will Web standards for 'metalizing' and technologies for search engines, browsers, servers, and utilities bring to us? How will they affect our current online system design in terms of searching environment, and running mission-critical library applications? KnowledgeCite Library provided me a perfect ground for seeking answers in these areas. KnowledgeCite is a new company started last year by SilverPlatter's chief technology officer, Peter Ciuffetti. They have developed a 'multidisciplinary research environment' for librarians and scholars. Currently, the beta version of the KnowledgeCite

Library has sixteen A&I databases, including a few full-text databases. All these databases are merged into one index, and enhanced by subject synchronization. Since it is a total Web solution, AltaVista is used as the search engine, and Active Server Page for the interface design. As a product designer, I will work closely with every member of the team to create a digital library model for KnowledgeCite Library, that will meet every library's need for parallel development."

Amanda's new addresses are:

KnowledgeCite, Inc.
50 Beacon Street
Boston, MA 02108
Phone: (617) 523-0099, ext. 180
Fax: (617) 523-8957
E-mail: amandax@knowledgecte.com

PROCEEDINGS INDEXER ANNOUNCED

The 1998 NASIG Proceedings Editors (Jeffrey Bullington, Beatrice Caraway, Beverley Geer) are pleased to announce that Rosemary Burgos-Mira, Access Services Coordinator and NASIG member from Hofstra University in Hempstead, NY, will index the 1998 NASIG Proceedings.

Rosemary brings to the task at hand considerable experience as a legal indexer. We are sure that she will add excellent access to the valuable contents of this year's Proceedings.

OTHER SERIALS NEWS

NEWS FROM CONSER

Jean Hirons, CONSER Coordinator, Library of Congress

The Cooperative Online Serials (CONSER) Program, as you all by now know, celebrated 25 years of success during the ALA annual conference in Washington, D.C. It was wonderful to see so many colleagues, past and present at the reception, which was held June 28th at the Library of Congress. A big thanks to our sponsors: Blackwell's, Bowker, OCLC, EBSCO, FAXON, and Swets & Zeitlinger. Of course, the highlight of the reception was the tribute from NASIG, delivered by Beverley Geer, who also extended her own personal congratulations and those of the great state of Texas! I want to take this opportunity to thank my NASIG colleagues for the recognition -- at the NASIG conference, at our reception, and in the NASIG Newsletter.

One of the most enjoyable and exciting projects that I've worked on during my career is the newly-forming Serials Cataloging Cooperative Training Program, which, I recognize, would benefit from a much shorter and catchier name! (Send suggestions to jhir@loc.gov.) The program was begun in honor of CONSER's 25th anniversary, but is very much a cooperative endeavor with NASIG, ALCTS, and potentially the OCLC networks. I am currently working with a great group of people representing these

organizations; together we have surveyed the needs of the cataloging community, set goals for the program, determined content for an initial pilot, and given thought to a train-the-trainer session. NASIG representatives to the steering group are Beverley Geer, Cameron Campbell, and Ann Ercelawn. Steve Oberg, NASIG President, has also contributed his ideas and support. Our basic goal is to provide standardized and up-to-date training materials for serials cataloging as well as trained trainers using classroom and pre- and post-class exercises mounted on the Web. We will, for the most part, leave the organization of session to training providers, such as OCLC networks, local and regional library associations, etc. We also hope to use the pilot as a preconference for the 1999 NASIG conference. Our survey last March showed a very strong need, and we hope that we can fulfill at least part of this need. We plan to add classes on a modular basis and, at some time in the future, offer totally online instruction as well as on-site residencies. Our first train-the-trainer session will be held in conjunction with the ALA Mid-Winter 1999 conference. Potential trainers should contact me.

In other areas, CONSER is continuing its coordination of the process of providing rule recommendations for the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd edition, in order to incorporate electronic resources that are ongoing in nature. We are also looking into

ways in which we might help libraries provide access to journal titles in large databases, perhaps through sets of records using the single record technique, by working with aggregators, and by providing information on the CONSER web site about activities occurring in individual institutions.

LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS: PRACTICE & THEORY 1999 RESEARCH AWARD

The Library Acquisitions: Practice & Theory (LAPT) Research Award provides a biannual prize of \$2,000 for research in the broad areas of acquisitions, serials, publishing, and collection management. The award will be given for one proposal and administered in two parts: \$1,000 when the proposal is selected to fund the research effort and \$1,000 when the completed manuscript is submitted to Library Acquisitions: Practice & Theory. The award will be granted to the individual, not the institution, and may be used to cover expenses incurred in conducting the research outlined in the winning proposal, including travel, postage, staff support, supplies, and other items.

The winning proposal will identify a critical issue in acquisitions, serials, publishing, or collection management and outline a rigorous approach to testing or solving the issue raised. Proposals will be judged on their significance, clarity, and originality. The proposal should be a brief, concise description of the project (no more than 500 words). A budget proposal and a one page vita of the author must be attached. Awards will not be limited to experienced researchers; however, researchers should present their proposal clearly addressing the following issues:

1. What are the aims and objectives of the research proposal?
2. What methodology and data analysis procedures will be employed?
3. What related research has been undertaken and/or published? Please include specific citations.
4. Is the research replication of a previous study?

The deadline for submitting proposals is **September 15, 1998**. Proposals will be reviewed by a panel consisting of the Editor-in-Chief, the Assistant Editors, and three members of the Editorial Board. The winning proposal will be announced at the American Library Association Mid-Winter Conference in 1999 and in an issue of LAPT for that year. Research for the winning proposal must be completed within one year of the date when the award is announced. Library Acquisitions: Practice & Theory reserves the right of first refusal of the completed manuscript.

Past recipients and their research are:

1992: Anna H. Perrault. "The Shrinking Collection: A Study of the Effects of the Diversion of Funds from Monographs to Serials on the Monograph Collections of Research Libraries." Published in LAPT v. 18, no. 1, pp. 3-22.

This study investigated the shrinking non-serial resources base for United States academic libraries, shifts in monographic collecting patterns and trends in the acquisition of foreign language imprints, and the decline in monograph acquisitions as distributed across subject disciplines or among language groups.

1993: Samuel Demas, Anne S. Caputo, and William J. Kara. "Viability of the Vendor Model of Information Delivery Through a Library Gateway"

The study aims to determine the viability of the 'vendor model' of information delivery through a library gateway. By offering a campus community unrestricted access to an unprecedented scope of electronic information, libraries and vendors will learn for the first time: which files are used, how much they are used, by whom they are used (e.g. faculty, staff, students), and at what times of the day and night.

1994: Tina E. Chrzastowski and Karen A. Schmidt. "The Serials Cancellation Crisis: Determining Recent National Trends in Academic Library Serial Collections Through the

Use of Commercial Vendor Subscription Records." Published in LAPT, v. 21, no. 4, pp. 431-443.

The study will determine how recent rounds of serials cancellations have affected academic research collections nationwide. It will identify national trends in serials collections by analyzing serials cancellations and serials orders over three years (1991-1993) from ten academic research libraries located throughout the United States. This study builds on the earlier work of the researchers, "Surveying the Damage: Academic Library Serial Cancellations 1987-88 through 1989-90," which appeared in College and Research Libraries, v. 54, no. 2 (March 1993), pp. 93-102.

1995: no award made

1996: Tschera Harkness Connell. "Effects of Series Authority Control for Acquisitions." To be published in LAPT, v. 22, no. 4

The study "grew out of the 1993 proposal from the Library of Congress to discontinue series authority work. [A subsequent decision was made in Fall 1994 that LC would continue to provide added entries and series authorities.] This study will address such questions as "To what extent (if any) eliminating series authority control will increase the potential for duplicates in the acquisition process?" Specifically, the issue will be examined in the context of approval plans. Is it possible that series control is monitored sufficiently by vendors for purposes of preventing unwanted duplicates?"

1997: Carol Cubberley. "Books Demonstrating Diversity in Mississippi School Libraries"

The study "will attempt to determine if collections in the elementary and middle school libraries of Mississippi reflect diversity, with emphasis on representation of African-American authors, illustrators, and characters. The study will build upon an earlier survey by Cubberley and Stella Wheat which showed the incidence of Caldecott and Newbery award books in Mississippi school libraries."

Proposals and questions concerning the 1999 award should be addressed to:

Carol Pitts Diedrichs, Editor-in-Chief
Library Acquisitions: Practice & Theory
5095 Shattuc Avenue
Cincinnati, OH 45208
Phone: (614) 292-6314
Fax: (614) 292-2015
E-mail: diedrichs.1@osu.edu

CALENDAR

Carol MacAdam

[Please submit announcements for upcoming meetings, conferences, workshops and other events of interest to your NASIG colleagues to Carol MacAdam, clm@jstor.org]

September 16, 1998

Cataloging Internet Resources for Your Local Catalog

California Library Association, ACTSS
Cataloging Interest Group and NASIG
University of California, Davis
Davis, CA

September 18, 1998

Cataloging Internet Resources for Your Local Catalog

California Library Association, ACTSS
Cataloging Interest Group and NASIG
Occidental College
Los Angeles, CA

October 2-4, 1998

Ohio Library Association Conference
Columbus, OH

October 13-15, 1998

ARL Membership Meeting
[open only to ARL library directors]
Washington, D.C.

October 15-17, 1998

Virginia Library Association Conference
Virginia Beach, VA

October 21-23, 1998

Michigan Library Association Conference
Grand Rapids, MI

October 26-27, 1998
Illinois Library Association Conference
Chicago, IL

October 26-29, 1998
American Society for Information Science
Annual Meeting
Pittsburgh, PA

November 3-5, 1998
Internet Librarian '98
Monterey, California

November 5-7, 1998
18th Annual Charleston Conference on Issues in
Book and Serial Acquisitions
Charleston, SC

November 8-11, 1998
Pennsylvania Library Association Conference
Hershey, PA

December 7-9, 1998
West Virginia Library Association Conference
White Sulphur Springs, WV

January 22-29, 1999
ALA Midwinter Meeting
Philadelphia, PA

March 8-10, 1999
Computers in Libraries 1999
Hyatt Regency Crystal City
Washington, DC

March 16-19, 1999
Louisiana Library Association Conference
Baton Rouge, LA

April 7-9, 1999
Indiana Library Federation Conference
Indianapolis, IN

April 28-30, 1999
New Jersey Library Association Conference
Long Branch, NJ

May 7, 1999
Delaware Library Association Conference
Dover, DE

May 13-16, 1999
Feather River Institute
Feather River, CA

May 14-20, 1999
Medical Library Association
Annual Meeting
Chicago, IL

May 18-20, 1999
National Online
New York Hilton

June 10-13, 1999
14th NASIG Conference
Carnegie Mellon University
Pittsburgh, PA

June 24-July 1, 1999
ALA Annual Conference
New Orleans, LA

September 30-October 3, 1999
Pennsylvania Library Association Conference
Pittsburgh, PA

NASIG NEWSLETTER

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The submission deadline for the next issue is:

1 November 1998

**NO LATE SUBMISSIONS
WILL BE ACCEPTED**

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APPLICATION THE MARCIA TUTTLE INTERNATIONAL GRANT

(See article about the Grant in this issue.)

PLEASE SEND APPLICATION FORM, INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, AND REFERENCES, POSTMARKED BY **OCTOBER 31** TO:

Patricia Frade
Serials Cataloger
6380 Harold B. Lee Library
Brigham Young University
Provo, UT 84602
Phone: (801) 378-6730
Fax: (801) 378-3221
E-mail: Pat_Frade@byu.edu

1. A written proposal outlining the project, including proposed completion dates, and discussing the following topics:

- a) What is the work to be accomplished?
- b) What is the value of the proposed activity?
- c) How will the proposed work be carried out?
- d) How do your qualifications enable you to complete this activity?
- e) What is the estimated budget?

2. A current resume or curriculum vitae

3. A minimum of 3 references, including one from your current supervisor, one from a colleague in a different institution or company, and a letter of support from the foreign institution or collaborator as appropriate. (References should send letters directly to address above.)

Last name: First: Middle:

Street Address:

City: State: Zip:

Telephone: Fax: E-mail address:

References:

Name: Institution/Company: Telephone:

☐ I am a NASIG member.

☐ I agree that I will submit a final project report to the NASIG board and provide other reports as may be agreed upon in advance.